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# TOWN'S

## NEW SPELLER AND DEFINER;

CONTAINING

A NEW AND COMPLETE KEY TO PRONUNCIATION; AN  
INTRODUCTION TO THE "ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIVE  
WORDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE"; DIC-  
TATION EXERCISES; AND VARIOUS  
OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

By SALEM TOWN, LL.D.,  
AUTHOR OF THE "ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE," AND A SERIES OF READERS.

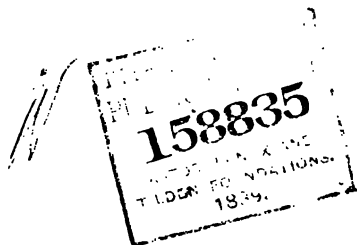
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**SALEM TOWN,**  
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the  
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## PREFACE.

IN presenting to the public a new elementary work for the use of schools, the author feels bound briefly to assign the reasons which have prompted him to an undertaking that might, at first view, appear to be superfluous. These reasons, he trusts, will be deemed sufficiently valid to free him from the imputation of having engaged in a service uncalled for.

The principle which he considers as lying at the foundation of all good teaching is, that a child being taught, both to read and spell, *should* be taught, at the same time, to *understand* what he reads and spells. It is this principle which has suggested the plan of the present work. He would not deny that some advantages may accrue from the mere mechanical exercise of spelling, and storing the memory with words which, as yet, convey no sense. He is ready to admit that it is better for the mind to be *thus* furnished, than *not to be furnished at all*; but, as words are the *signs* of ideas, and the ultimate object of acquiring *words* is to acquire *ideas* and a medium of imparting them to others, it is not easy to say why this end should not be kept in view through every stage of the learner's progress.

All the spelling-books now in use follow out the same uniform plan, of arranging words according to their sounds and syllables, irrespective of their import. On that plan, they are generally well executed, and would admit of little improvement.

But, if the above principle be well founded, something is still requisite, beyond a mere judicious arrangement and correct orthography, to answer the grand purposes of elementary instruction. It is plain, that, as far as practicable, the knowledge of the *sign* and of the *thing signified* should be acquired together, inasmuch as *both* are to hold an inseparable connection in the mind.

This Speller is believed to be the *first* school-book for children, ever published, in which the principle, as to its peculiar arrangement of definitions, was adopted and carried out through the entire work. Many persons, at first, honestly believed such a course would be attended with injurious consequences; but time and experience have, to a great extent, changed their views.

In confirmation of the importance of a knowledge of the synonymous import of words, we make a quotation from the Preface of the revised edition of Dr. Webster's Royal Quarto Dictionary : —

" *One new feature* is now added to this volume, by making it a *synonymous dictionary*. Every one engaged in literary composition has felt, at times, the want of such a work, — a work not intended, like Crabb's, to discriminate nicely between the shades of meaning in similar terms, but to present, under each of the important words, *an extended list of others having the same general import*, out of which a selection may be made according to the exigencies of the case." "It will afford important aid to young writers in attaining grace, variety, and copiousness of diction."

The question has been very satisfactorily settled among teachers, that children, while acquiring the meaning of words, do, at the same time, make equal, if not greater, advancement in accuracy of spelling. The acquisition of *ideas* always adds interest to the exercise.

And then, too, the peculiar arrangement of this Speller affords an excellent opportunity for the teacher to require his pupils, especially in the advanced classes, as the words are pronounced, to *write* them with their definitions, and then submit their work for examination and correction. This is one of the most approved methods of teaching spelling and defining.

In the revision of this Speller in 1847, the spelling vocabulary was enlarged by the addition of about three thousand words. In the present revision, the whole work has been carefully reviewed by Nelson M. Holbrook, A. M., and such corrections and improvements made as the experience of the last sixteen years suggested. Dictation exercises have been inserted; a new complete Key to the pronunciation has been introduced, embracing Dr. Webster's, with some additions by Mr. Holbrook; and the orthography and pronunciation are believed to accord with the revised edition of Dr. Webster's Dictionary, that work being almost universally adopted as the standard throughout the United States.

All these modern improvements, in connection with its present popularity, will, we trust, insure for this Speller, not only a continuance, but a largely increased degree, of public favor.

SALEM TO

## PART I.

### LANGUAGE, ITS ELEMENTS AND FORMATION.

1. **LANGUAGE** is any medium by which we receive and impart ideas. It is of two kinds: *spoken* and *written*.
2. *Language* was spoken long before it was written.
3. *Speech* is the faculty of uttering *articulate sounds*.
4. The *main organs* of speech are the *tongue, teeth, palate, glottis, and lips*, aided by the *breath*.
5. *Articulate sounds* are the distinct utterance of *letters, syllables, or words*.
6. *Spoken language* is a combination of articulate sounds, denoting *ideas, or things*.
7. *Written language* is a combination of characters, used by common consent for *signs* of ideas.
8. *Letters* are characters presented to the eye, in a written language, to represent the variety of sounds heard in a spoken language.
9. The *letters* in the English language are twenty-six in number, and are called the *English Alphabet*.
10. The *English Alphabet* is divided into *vowels* and *consonants*, or into *vocals, sub-vocals, and aspirates*.
11. The single vowels and diphthongs are *vocals*; the consonants are *sub-vocals* or *aspirates*.

### DEFINITIONS.

1. A *vowel* or *vocal* is a letter whose elementary sound, or element, can be *perfectly* enunciated by itself.
2. The *vowels* or *vocals* are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*. *W* is a vocal or vowel when it is used as a substitute for the vocal *u*; and *y*, when it is used as a substitute for the vocal *i*.
3. A *consonant*, as a *sub-vocal*, is a letter whose elementary sound, or element, can not be so *perfectly* enunciated by itself, as that of a vocal or vowel.

4. The *consonants*, as *sub-vocals*, are *b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v, w, y, z*, and sometimes *i* and *u*. *I* is a *sub-vocal* when it is used as a substitute for the *sub-vocal y*; and *u*, when it is used for the *sub-vocal m*.

5. The *sub-vocal* combinations are *th* and *ng*.

6. A *consonant*, as an *aspirate*, is a letter whose elementary sound, or element, is produced by propelling the breath more or less forcibly through the teeth and lips.

7. The *consonants*, as *aspirates*, are *p, t, k, h, f, s*, and *c*; and their combinations are *ch, wh, sh* and *th*.

8. A *diphthong* is the combined sound of two vowels or *vocals* in the same syllable; as *oi* in *oil*. The regular or *proper* diphthongs are *oi, oy, ou, and ow*; and they have no distinctive key-marks.

9. A *digraph* is a union of two vowels or *vocals* in the same syllable, one of which is silent; as, *ea* in *head*. The digraphs, or *improper* diphthongs, are *aa, ae, ai, au, aw, ay, ea, ee, ei, eo, eu, ew, ey, ia, ie, io, oa, oe, oo, ou, ow, ua, ue, ui, and uy*.

10. A *triphthong* is the union of three vowels or *vocals* in the same syllable, or in one compound sound; as, *eau* in *beau* [bō]. They are *eau, ieu, and uoy*.

#### EXPLANATION OF THE KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

1. This mark [ː] over the *vowels* or *vocals* denotes their *long* sound.
2. This mark [ʊ] over the *vowels* or *vocals* denotes their *short* sound.
3. This mark [˘] over *â* denotes its sound heard in the word *eâre*.
4. Two points [¨] over *ä* denote its sound heard in the word *fär*.
5. One point [˙] over *â* denotes its sound heard in the word *läst*.
6. Two points [..] under *ä* denote its sound heard in the word *fäll*.
7. One point [.] under *ä* denotes its sound heard in the word *what*.
8. This mark [˘] under *ë* denotes its sound heard in the word *prøy*.
9. This mark [˘] over *ê* denotes its sound heard in the word *thère*.
10. This mark [˘] over *ê* denotes its sound heard in the word *têrm*.
11. *Ee*, unmarked, has the sound of long *ē*, heard in the word *feet*.
12. Two points [¨] over *ï* denote its sound heard in the word *pïque*.
13. This mark [˘] over *î* denotes its sound heard in the word *fîrm*.
14. This mark [˘] over *ô* denotes its sound heard in the word *wôrm*.
15. One point [˙] over *ô* denotes its sound heard in the word *dône*.
16. This mark [˘] over *ô* denotes its sound heard in the word *fôr*.
17. This mark [˘] over *ô* denotes its sound heard in the word *lôst*.
18. Two points [¨] over *ö* denote its sound heard in the word *möve*.
19. One point [.] under *ö* denotes its sound heard in the word *wölf*.

20. Oo, unmarked, has a long or open sound, heard in the word moon.
21. Oo, marked thus, oo, has a short sound, heard in the word book.
22. This mark [˘] over ū denotes its sound heard in the word fūrl.
23. This mark [˘] over ū denotes its sound heard in the word rŭde.
24. Two points [..] under ū denote its sound heard in the word pŭsh.
25. This mark [˘] over ſ denotes its sound heard in the word mŷr'tle.
26. C, unmarked, c, has the sound of s, as heard in the word cēnt.
27. C, marked thus, e, has the sound of k, heard in the word eāp.
28. Ch, unmarked, ch, has its sound as heard in the word mŭch.
29. Ch, marked thus, ſh, has the sound of sh, heard in the word ſhāise.
30. Ch, marked thus, eh, has the sound of k, heard in the word ehōrd.
31. G, unmarked, g, has its sound as heard in the word gēt.
32. G, marked thus, ġ, has the sound of j, heard in the word ġēm.
33. S, unmarked, s, has its sound as heard in the word sāme.
34. S, marked thus, s, has the sound of z, heard in the word mŭse.
35. Th, th, unmarked, Th, th, has its sound heard in the word thŷn.
36. Th, th, marked thus, Th, th, has its sound heard in the word thŷne.
37. X, unmarked, x, has the sound of ks, as heard in the word tāx.
38. X, marked thus, x̄, has the sound of gz, heard in the word ex-ŷst'.
39. Silent letters, except final e when the preceding vowel in the syllable is long, and c before k in the same syllable, are printed in *italics*.
40. The mark of accent ['], when placed after the accented syllable of any word, designates, also, the accented syllable of all the words that follow, until it is contradicted by a change of place.
41. The double accent ['] after e or i denotes that the subsequent c or t has the sound of sh, which sound is drawn back to the preceding syllable; as in *spē'' cial*, *vi'' ti ate*.
42. The double accent ['] after n'' denotes that it has the sound of ng; as in *mān'' gle*.
43. Any *key-mark*, indicating the vowel or vocal sound in the *accented* syllable of a word, or in monosyllables, when once used, continues its influence until another mark is introduced.

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SYNOPSIS OF THE KEY. ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ă, ě, ɨ, ȳ, ſ, short; cāre, fār, lāst, fāl, whā; prēy, thēre, tērm, feet; pīque, fīrm; wŕrm, dōne, fŕr, lŕst, mŕve, wŕlf, moon, bŕok; fŕrl, rŕde, pŕsh; mŷr'tle; c as s, ch as in much, ſh as sh, e or eh as k; g as in get, ġ as j; s as in same, s as z; th as in thin, th as in thine; x as ks, x̄ as gz; c and t as in *spē'' cial*, *vi'' ti ate*; n'' as in *mān'' gle*.

## TABLE OF ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

By most elocutionists, the Elementary Sounds, or Elements of the language, are considered to be *forty* in number; and the following table is introduced as an exercise for the pupil in enunciating them.

The class, either individually or in concert, may first distinctly pronounce each word containing the element, and then enunciate the pure element of the letter by itself, varying the intensity of the voice as the teacher may direct; thus, *ale, ā; arm, ā; all, ā; at, ā, &c.* Having thus learned to enunciate elementary sounds correctly, let the class repeat them in their order; *a, ā, &c.*, — next combine each sub-vocal and aspirate with all the vocal elements; thus, *bā, bā, bā, bā, &c.*, — and then reverse the order of the thus, *ab, ab, ab, ab, &c.*

VOWELS OR VOCALS.			SUB-VOCALS.	
Name.	Power.	Element.	Name.	Power.
1 A	Āle	Ā	21 M	Hīm
2 A	Ārm	Ā	22 N	Run
3 A	Āll	Ā	23 R	Bur
4 A	Āt	Ā	24 V	Ev
5 E	Ēat	Ē	25 W	Woe
6 E	BĒt	Ē	26 Y	Yet
7 I	Īce	Ī	27 Z, S	Buzz
8 I	Īt	Ī	28 Z	Az'ure
9 O	Ode	O	29 Th	Thy
10 O	Dō	Ō	30 Ng	Sing
11 O	Ōx	Ō	ASPIRATES.	
12 U	Sūe	Ū	31 P	Up
13 U	Ūp	Ū	32 T	It
14 U	Fūll	Ū	33 K, C	Ark
15 Ou	Out	Ou	34 Ch	Much
			35 H	He
			36 F	If
			37 Wh	When
			38 S, C	Sin
			39 Sh	Fish
			40 Th	Thin
SUB-VOCALS.				
16 B	Ebb	B		
17 D	Odd	D		
18 G	Egg	G		
19 J, Ġ	Jet	J		
20 L	Ill	L		

## TABLE OF SUBSTITUTES.

**SUBSTITUTE** is a single letter, or two or more letters, used to represent an elementary sound, or element, which is peculiar to some letter; as, *ai* in *said*, and *ph* in *phrase*.

**EXPLANATION.** The following table, showing the correct pronunciation of the given substitutes numbered and italicized in the examples, is referred to by corresponding numbers at the right of words in the spelling lessons throughout the book. In studying the table, the learner may first name the *substitute*, next the *element* it represents, then the *example* in which it is combined; thus, *ai* is sometimes a substitute for *ā* (long *a*), as in the word *vein*, &c.

Subst.	Element.	Example.	Subst.	Element.	Example.
ei	for ā as in	vein	29. i	for ū as in	sir
ey	" ā "	they	30. ŷ	" ū "	mŷr' tle
ê	" â "	thère	31. o	" ū "	wolf
e	" ă "	ser' geant	32. oo	" ū "	wool
ou	" a "	bought	33. eon	" ün "	pŷg' eon
i	" ē "	ma rine'	34. ion	" ün "	făsh' ion
ia	" ē "	mŷn' ia tŷre	35. ro	" ūr "	ā' pron
a	" ę "	an' y	36. u	" w "	suā' sion
ai	" ę "	said	37. oir	" wŷr "	mēm' oir
ay	" ę "	says	38. o	" wŷ "	one
u	" ę "	bu' ry	39. i	" y "	mŷn' iŷon
ŷ	" i "	spŷ	40. u	" yu "	use
ŷ	" i "	hŷmn	41. p	" b "	eŷp' bŷard
e	" i "	En' glish	42. t-eous	" chŷs "	right' eous
ee	" i "	been	43. ġ	" dj "	ro lŷ ġ ion
o	" i "	wom' en	44. j	" dj "	prġ' u dice
u	" i "	bus' y	45. gh	" f "	lăugh
au	" ō "	haut' boy	46. ph	" f "	phrăse
eau	" ō "	beau	47. p-ph	" f-f "	săp' phŷre
ew	" ō "	sew	48. x	" gz "	cx ŷet
a	" ō "	what	49. wh	" hw "	whăle
ew	" ū "	new	50. d	" j "	sŷl' dier
iew	" ū "	view	51. ġ	" j "	ġēm
ŷ	" ū "	sŷn	52. ġeon	" jŷn "	sŷr' ġeon
oi	" ū "	pŷr' poise	53. ġion	" jŷn "	lŷ' ġion
oo	" ū "	blŷod	54. e	" k "	ķt
ew	" ū "	erew	55. eh	" k "	ķhŷrd
ķ	" ū "	hķr	56. gh	" k "	hough



Subst.	Element.	Example.	Subst.	Element.	Example.
57. q	for k	as in <i>pīg' uant</i>	75. cie	for shī	as in <i>spē' cie</i>
58. quet	" kă	" <i>bôn quet'</i>	76. s-s	" sh-sh	" <i>as sūre'</i>
59. x	" ks	" <i>wăz</i>	77. cion	" shūn	" <i>eo ēr' cion</i>
60. x	" k-sh	" <i>fluz' iôn</i>	78. sion	" shūn	" <i>măn' sion</i>
61. eho	" kw	" <i>choir</i>	79. tion	" shūn	" <i>nō' tion</i>
62. qu	" kw	" <i>quart</i>	80. s-sion	" sh-ūn	" <i>păs' sion</i>
63. n''	" ng	" <i>an'' ger</i>	81. s-sia	" sh-ya	" <i>eăs' sia</i>
64. gh	" p	" <i>hīe' eough</i>	82. ed	" t	" <i>workēd</i>
65. c	" s	" <i>cēt</i>	83. f	" v	" <i>of</i>
66. z	" s	" <i>wăltz</i>	84. ph	" v	" <i>Stē' phēn</i>
67. c	" sh	" <i>ō' cean</i>	85. c	" z	" <i>suf fice'</i>
68. Ūh	" sh	" <i>Ūhāise</i>	86. s	" z	" <i>hīe</i>
69. s	" sh	" <i>sūre</i>	87. x	" z	" <i>Xăn'thus</i>
70. sc	" sh	" <i>eon' scious</i>	88. ġ	" zh	" <i>rōuge</i>
71. t	" sh	" <i>frăe' tiōūs</i>	89. s	" zh	" <i>plēas' ure</i>
72. ci	" she	" <i>as sō' ci ate</i>	90. z	" zh	" <i>glă' zier</i>
73. sci	" she	" <i>prē' sci ent</i>	91. sion	" zhūn	" <i>fū' sion</i>
74. s-cient	" sh-ent	" <i>om nīs' cient</i>	92. s-ion	" zh-ūn	" <i>viā' ion</i>

## OBSCURE VOCAL SOUNDS.

The *obscure* sound of a vowel or vocal occurs in many unaccented syllables; and, although it is modified in quantity so that it resembles, somewhat, the element of some other vowel, yet it is *really* the *pure* element of the given vowel less prolonged than when it occurs in an accented syllable, as will appear from a critical examination of the obscure sound —

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Of long <i>ā</i> in <i>dēl' i eate</i> | 6. Of short <i>ī</i> in <i>dī mYn' ish</i>   |
| 2. Of short <i>ă</i> in <i>lă' bi al</i>  | 7. Of long <i>ō</i> in <i>im po lite</i>     |
| 3. Of long <i>ē</i> in <i>Ym' pe tus</i>  | 8. Of short <i>ō</i> in <i>en vī' ron.</i>   |
| 4. Of short <i>ē</i> in <i>ōp' u lent</i> | 9. Of long <i>ū</i> in <i>Ym' pu dent</i>    |
| 5. Of long <i>ī</i> in <i>sēn' ti nel</i> | 10. Of short <i>ă</i> in <i>sep' ul cher</i> |

## LETTERS SOMETIMES SILENT.

A *silent letter* is one which is not sounded in the correct pronunciation of the word in which it occurs.

1. *E* is often silent before *l* or *n*, also in words ending in *ed* when preceded by any letter, except *d*, *f*, *h*, *k*, *p*, *s*, *t*, or an equivalent sound; as in *driv' el*, *ē' ven*, *lōved*, &c. In a few participial adjectives, however, the *e* is sounded; as in *lăarn' ed*, *ă' ged*. Final *e* is also usually silent; as in *năme*, *prīnce' ly*.

2. *I* is sometimes silent before *l* or *n*; as in *ē' vil*, *bā' sin*.
3. *O* is often silent before *n*; as in *bā' eon*, *mā' eon*.
4. *U* is sometimes silent after *q*; as in *eōn' quer*, *gro-tēsque'.*
5. *B* is silent after *m* or before *t* in the same syllable; as in *lānb*, *dēbt' or*.
6. *C* is silent in *czār* and *mūs' cle*, before *k* or *t*, and after *s*; as in *sick*, *vict' uals*, *scēne*.
7. *D* is silent in *hānd' some*, *Wēdnes' day*, *stād't' hold-er*, and before *g*; as in *fādge*, *lédge*.
8. *G* is silent before *m* or *n*, and sometimes before *l*; as in *phlēgm*, *feign*, *in-tāgl' io*.
9. *H* is silent in *hēir*, *hērb*, *hōn'est*, *hour*, &c.; after *g* or *r*; at the end of a word when preceded by a vowel; and sometimes after *t*; as in *ghōst*, *rheūm*, *āh*, *ōh*, *īsth' mus*.
10. *K* is always silent before *n*; as in *knife*, *knōw*.
11. *L* is silent before *f*, *k*, or *m*, and sometimes before *d* or *v*; as in *cālf*, *wālk*, *cālm*, *wōld*, *sālvē*.
12. *M* is silent before *n*; as in *mne-mōn' ies*.
13. *N* is silent at the end of words when preceded by *l* or *m*; as in *kīln*, *hymn*.
14. *P* is silent in *rāsp' ber-ry*, before *n*, and sometimes before *s* or *t*; as in *pne-mās' ies*, *psālm*, *re-cēpt'.*
15. *S* is silent in *de-mēsne'*, *pūis' ne*, *vīs' eount*, *īse*, *īsl' and*, *aisle*.
16. *T* is silent in *chēs' aut*, *Chrīs' mas*, *mōrt' gage*, *haut' boy*, *ē-elā'*, *bīl' let-dōur*, and sometimes before *le*, *en*, or *ch*; as in *whīs' tle*, *sōft' en*, *fēch*.
17. *W* is silent before *r*, and sometimes before *h*; as in *write*, *whoop*.
18. *X* is silent in *bīl' let-dōur*, *Bōr-deaur'* [*bōr-dō'*], &c.
19. *Z* is silent in *rēn'dez vōus*.
20. *Ch* is sometimes silent; as in *schīsm*, *yacht*, *drāchm*.
21. *Gh* is frequently silent; as in *hīgh*, *light*, *weigh*.
22. *Ph* is sometimes silent; as in *phthīs' ie*, *phthī' sis*.
23. *F*, *j*, *q*, *r*, and *v* are never silent.

## SPELLING BY ELEMENTS.

To spell a word by its elements, is to enunciate such elementary sounds of the letters as are heard in its proper pronunciation.

Pronounce.	Spell.	Pronounce.	Spell.
hēad	h ē d	eoŭp' let	k ŭ p' l ē t
stāin	s t ā n	vīs' age	v ī z' ā j

dēbt	d ě t	ea prĭcē'	k ā-pr ēs'
elōak	k l ō k	ob lĭquē'	ō b-lĭk'
rouĝh <sup>45</sup>	r ŭ f	vān' quish <sup>47</sup> <sub>38</sub>	v ān k' wĭsh
throûgh	th r ŭ	fa tĭguē'	f ā-tē g'
prāise	pr ā z	dis guĭsē'	d ĭs-g ĭz'
queen <sup>62</sup>	k w ē n	sĭ' phon <sup>48</sup>	s ĭ' f ō n
knĭfe	n ĭ f	flām' beau <sup>19</sup>	fl ām' b ō
eough <sup>45</sup>	k ă f	phthĭs' ie	t ĭz' ĭk

## SYLLABLES, WORDS, AND ACCENT.

1. A *syllable* may be *one* letter or a union of letters ; as, *a*, *man*.
2. A *word* may be a syllable or a union of syllables ; as, *mān*, *mān'nē*.
3. A word of *one* syllable is a *monosyllable* ; a word of *two* syllables is a *dissyllable* ; a word of *three* syllables is a *trisyllable* ; and a word of *four* or *more* syllables is a *polysyllable*.
4. *Words* are *primitive*, as *mān*, — *derivative*, as *mān'ly*, — *simple*, as *hōrse*. — or *compound*, as *hōrse'-shōe*.
5. A *primitive* word is a root from which other words are derived ; as *mān*, *kind*.
6. A *derivative* word is a root with one syllable or more added or *prefix*ed ; as, *mān'ly*, *un-kind'*.
7. A *simple* word is any uncompounded word, — one that can not be divided without destroying the sense ; as, *dōg*, *stūr*.
8. A *compound* word consists of two or more simple words ; as, *dōg'stūr*, *nēn' er-the-less'*.
9. A *prefix* is a syllable or word put to the beginning of a root ; as, *un* in *un-like'*.
10. A *suffix* is a letter, syllable, or word added or annexed to a root ; as, *ly* in *like' ly*.
11. *Orthography* treats of letters, and teaches how to write or spell words correctly.
12. *Orthoēpy* treats of sound, and teaches the correct pronunciation of words.
13. *Spelling* is naming the letters and pronouncing the syllables of a word in their proper order, and then giving the correct pronunciation of the entire word.
14. *Accent* is a more forcible utterance of some one syllable of a word, so as to distinguish it from the others. It occurs in all words of more than one syllable.

15. In polysyllables there are usually *two kinds*, or, rather, *two degrees*, of accent, called the *primary* and the *secondary*; as in *mul'ti pli cā'tion*.

## ANALYSIS OF WORDS.

In analyzing a word, the pupil should specify all its peculiarities which have been explained in the preceding pages. The following examples will serve as specimens:—

*Teacher.* What kind of a word is *bärk*?

*Scholar.* It is a primitive word and a monosyllable.

*T.* What is a primitive word?

*S.* It is the root from which derivatives are formed.

*T.* What is a monosyllable?

*S.* It is a word of one syllable.

*T.* Will you spell the word by elements?

*S.* B ä r k [bärk].

*T.* Will you now complete the analysis of it?

*S.* *B* is a sub-vocal; *a* is a vowel or vocal,\* having its second elementary sound; *r* is a sub-vocal; *† k* is an aspirate; and the word means *the rind of a tree, or to bark as a dog*.

*T.* Now analyze the word *re-print'*.

*S.* *Re-print'* is a derivative word and a dissyllable. It is composed of *print*, the root, and *re*, a prefix, and has the accent on the second syllable. [Spells it by elements.] R e - p r i n t' [re-print']. *R* is a sub-vocal; *e* is a vowel or vocal, unaccented, but has its first elementary sound; *p* is an aspirate; *r* is a sub-vocal; *i* is a vowel or vocal under accent, and has its second elementary sound; *n* is a sub-vocal; *t* is an aspirate; and the word means *to print again*.

*T.* Analyze *dis-trust' ful*.

*S.* *Dis-trust' ful* is a derivative word and a trisyllable. It is composed of *trust*, the root, *dis*, a prefix, and *ful*, a suffix, and has the accent on the second syllable. [Spells it by elements.] D i s - t r u s t' f u l [dis-trust' fül]. *D* is a sub-vocal; *i* is a vowel or vocal, unaccented, but has its second elementary sound; *s* is an aspirate; *t* is an aspirate; *r* is a sub-vocal; *u* is a vowel or vocal under accent, and has its second elementary sound; *s* is an aspirate; *t* is an aspirate; *f* is an aspirate; *u* is a vowel or vocal, unaccented, but has its third elementary sound; *l* is a sub-vocal; and the word means *suspicious; not having confidence in*.

\* The pupil will use but *one* of these terms in the preceding definitions, and in the analysis of words,—the one his teacher may prefer.

† If a distinction is made in the utterance of *r*, it will be rough or trilled before a vowel or vocal, and smooth after it.

## ABSTRACT DEFINITIONS.

THE mode of defining in this book is based on the same principle that is carried out in all school dictionaries; and, so far as correct abstract definitions are concerned, it is substantially the same.

By an *abstract definition*, we mean such a one as imparts the signification of a word, in itself considered, irrespective of its applications or uses. Thus, Dr. Webster defines *congruence*, *coincidence*, *harmony*, *stipulation*, and *covenant*, by the same word, *agreement*, which is a correct definition of each of the above words, when taken independently of the sense in which they severally imply *agreement*. It is, therefore, an abstract definition. Dr. Webster says, "In school dictionaries, we must necessarily omit subordinate senses and particular uses." Accordingly, we find by computation that he has, in his school dictionary, defined about 9,000 words by one or by two others of synonymous import, all of which are abstract definitions. Walker has defined about 11,000 in the same manner, and Johnson, 8,000.

When the best abstract definitions are learned, the child will readily perceive the different applications of such words wherever he sees or reads them in their proper connection with others. Thus, *acuteness* is defined by *sharpness*, without specifying in what it consists or to what it applies, whether the sharpness of a knife, of vinegar, of pain, or perception. But, when the scholar reads of the acuteness of a man's perception, the acuteness of sounds, or the acuteness of the pain in his tooth, he instantly perceives the particular sense in which *acuteness*, in each case, implies *sharpness*.

The knowledge of words, like all other knowledge, can be acquired perfectly in no way except by a successive and gradual advancement, step by step, from the first plain and literal signification, up to the figurative senses and varied applications.

This is the way by which the ablest philologists have attained all their critical knowledge of the English language, or of any other in which they may have been versed.

## THE ALPHABET.

ROMAN.	ITALIC.	SCRIPT.	OLD ENGLISH.
a A	a A	a A	a A
b B	b B	b B	b B
c C	c C	c C	c C
d D	d D	d D	d D
e E	e E	e E	e E
f F	f F	f F	f F
g G	g G	g G	g G
h H	h H	h H	h H
i I	i I	i I	i I
j J	j J	j J	j J
k K	k K	k K	k K
l L	l L	l L	l L
m M	m M	m M	m M
n N	n N	n N	n N
o O	o O	o O	o O
p P	p P	p P	p P
q Q	q Q	q Q	q Q
r R	r R	r R	r R
s S	s S	s S	s S
t T	t T	t T	t T
u U	u U	u U	u U
v V	v V	v V	v V
w W	w W	w W	w W
x X	x X	x X	x X
y Y	y Y	y Y	y Y
z Z	z Z	z Z	z Z
&	&	&	&

## FIGURES.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

## LESSON 1.

sō*	nō	hā	wē	m̄y	tō	ōf <sup>83</sup>	īs
go	ho	mē	ye	fy	ām	if	as
lo	he	be	by	dō	an	it	us

## LESSON 2.

āt	ōr	ūp	dō	īf	ās	mē	ām
ax	īn	ōh	b̄y	yē	tō	ūs	it
ox	on	āh	we	my	īs	of <sup>83</sup>	ī

## LESSON 3.

My ox is up.	It is an ax.	Do we go in?
He is by me.	I go to it.	No; we go on.
He is to go.	Go on by me.	We do, as ye do.

## LESSON 4.

bāt	lāt	bīn	pīn	bōx	eān	pān
eat	mat	din	sin	eoX	dan	ran
fat	rat	fin	tin	fox	fan	tan
gat	sat	gin	win	pox	man	van

## LESSON 5.

bōt	hōt	nōt	dēn	pēn	bēt	nēt
eot	jot	pot	fen	ken	get	set
got	lot	rot	hen	ten	let	wet
dot	mot	sot	men	wen	met	yet

## LESSON 6.

fix	dūn	pūn	bīt	līt	bōn	bād
mix	fun	run	kit	pit	eon	dad
pix	gun	sun	fit	sit	non	gad
six	nun	tun	hit	wit	ton	had

## LESSON 7.

lād	dām	dāb	eōb	bēd	nōd	eūb
mad	ham	eab	mob	fed	pod	hub
pad	jam	gab	rob	led	rod	nub
sad	yam	nab	sob	red	sod	rub

\* The *key-mark*, indicating the vocal or vowel sound in the *accented* syllable of a word, or in monosyllables, when once used, continues its influence till another mark is introduced. For an explanation of the Key, see pages 6 and 7.

## LESSON 8.

büb	rüm	düm	büt	đřp	přp	föp
bun	mum	gum	eut	hip	rip	hop
pug	jut	hum	hut	lip	sip	lop
pup	pus	sum	nut	nip	tip	mop

## LESSON 9.

pöp	büd	břd	řd	břb	eüp	măp
sop	eud	did	mid	fib	gap	nap
top	mud	hid	rid	nib	hap	rap
eop	rud	kid	rim	rib	lap	sap

## LESSON 10.

băg	jăg	săg	běj	břg	jřg	büg
eag	lag	tag	keg	dřg	přg	dug
fag	nag	wag	leg	fig	rig	hug
gag	rag	hag	peg	gřg	wřg	jug

## LESSON 11.

lüg	dřm	břr	eüp	bөг	lăx	băn
mug	him	eur	sup	dog	tax	eam
rug	gem	něj	fob	fog	wax	pat
tug	hem	web	odd	log	vex	vat

## LESSON 12.

băr	măr	ăr	ănt	dăw	săw	wăr
ear	par	arm	ask	jăw	păw	wăş
far	tar	art	asp	law	raw	wan
jar	are	ăft	ăşh	mauw	cauw	wad

## LESSON 13.

bow	dew <sup>22</sup> *	lōw	ădd	ăce	ōde	bee
eow	few	mow	and	age	old	fee
how	hew	row	apt	ale	ore	see
now	pew	tow	has	ape	she	the

\* All figures, thus arranged, refer to the corresponding numbers in the "Table of Substitutes," page 2, where the correct sound of the letter or letters used as a substitute is given and exemplified. Pupils, when of sufficient age, should be required to name the substitute in every instance, and to give the letter or letters for which it is used, although but one reference may be given from the same substitute in the same column or lesson.



## LESSON 14.

bāke	rāke	eāve	pāve	bōld	hōld
eake	sake	gave	rave	eold	mold
lake	take	lave	save	fold	sold
make	wake	nave	wave	gold	told

## LESSON 15.

mīce	hīde	eōde	dōte	bāle	māle
nice	ride	mode	lote	gale	pale
rice	side	node	mote	dale	sale
vice	wide	rode	note	hale	vale

## LESSON 16.

dāce	pāce	māde	gāge	eāme	sāme
face	race	wade	pāge	fame	tame
lace	fade	eade	rage	lame	bane
mace	lade	eāge	sāge	name	eane

## LESSON 17.

lāne	dīme	tīne	dīve	dīke	mīle
mane	lime	vine	hive	like	vile
pane	time	wine	five	pike	wile
sane	sine	mine	rive	pile	file

## LESSON 18.

bīnd	mīnd	bīte	hōle	hōne	bōlt
find	rind	kite	mole	bone	eolt
kind	nine	mite	pole	lone	dolt
hind	pine	site	sole	zone	jolt

## LESSON 19.

eāpe	bōre	sōre	lōpe	gāze	nōse
nape	eore	tore	mope	haze	hose
tape	fore	wore	rope	maze	rose
sate	more	eoke	bode	wane	doze

erȳ	shȳ	flȳ	bāȳ	māȳ	boy
dry	thy	ply	day	nay	eoy
fry	sky	sly	fay	pay	toy

## LESSON 20.

t	chŭp	bēnd	sānd	pīnk	bēnt
t	ship	lend	band	kink	cent
t	whip <sup>49</sup>	mēnd	hand	link	dent
d	elip	rend	land	mink	lent
f	flip	send	rand	sink	vent
l	slip	tend	bang	wink	went

## LESSON 21.

m	mīlk	bānk	bīll	mīll	dūck
m	silk	hank	dill	pill	luck
m	gilt	lank	fill	rill	tuck
n	hilt	rank	hill	sill	dusk
n	milt	sank	gill	till	husk
n	wilt	tank	kill	will	tusk

## LESSON 22.

ap	būmp	eūrl	eāsh	bēst	būng
ap	hump	furl	dash	lest	hung
ip	jump	hurl	gash	rest	rung
ip	lump	elāp	lash	test	sung
ip	mump	flap	rash	vest	hang
ap	pump	slap	sash	west	rang

## LESSON 23.

k	dōck	bāck	dūst	brāg	bēlt
c	hock	hack	gust	erag	felt
k	lock	lack	just	drag	melt
k	mock	pack	lust	faet	pelt
c	sock	rack	must	paet	fist
c	rock	sack	rust	taet	mist

## LESSON 24.

ad	erōp	elōd	eōrk	spūn	drūb
d	drop	plod	tort	stun	grub
ad	prop	shod	eōst	shun	elub
g	stop	trod	lost	plum	snub
ag	lōss	shop	tost	tūrک	tūrf

## LESSON 25.

cärt	cäst	bärk	bärd	bäss
dart	fast	dark	card	lass
hart	last	hark	hard	mass
mart	mast	lark	yard	pass
part	past	mark	barm	hasp
tart	vast	park	harm	rasp

## LESSON 26.

ball	tall	bawl	büff	bëll
eall	wall	yawl	euff	cell
fall	bald	dawn	huff	fell
hall	ward	lawn	muff	dell
mall	draw	yawn	puff	tell
pall	flaw	laud	ruff	well

## LESSON 27.

böök	deem	hålt	eool	förd
eook	seem	salt	coop	fort
hook	teem	wart	loop	port
look	leek	wasp	food	torn
nook	seek	wash	mood	worn
took	week	wand	rood	pore

## LESSON 28.

eöve	doom	reek	dēal	bēam
hove	loom	meek	heal	ream
rove	room	feel	meal	seam
wove	boon	heel	seal	team
roll	moon	peel	veal	lean
boll	noon	reel	zeal	mean

## LESSON 29.

bäbe	bäre	cänt	bärn	bide
bane	eare	dank	barb	bile
bate	dare	fang	carp	dice
base	fare	gang	darn	dine
ease	hare	pang	farm	fife
dame	mare	sang	pard	fine

## LESSON 30.

brāve	brāke	brōke	drōve	brāin	blāze
grave	flake	choke	grove	drain	glaze
shave	spake	spoke	stove	grain	braze
blade	brace	shore	globe	train	eraze
shade	grace	snore	prose	chain	graze
trade	place	store	those	slain	snake

## LESSON 31.

släck	bätch	flänk	bound	bōast	brīde
stack	eatc	erank	found	toast	chide
block	latch	drank	pound	eoach	bribe
elock	patch	thank	sound	bloat	tribe
erock	flash	prank	brown	shorn	prime
frock	trash	chank	frown	sworn	swine

## LESSON 32.

grīnd	grīst	pārse	bräss	noise	blēat
quire <sup>22</sup>	whist <sup>49</sup>	farce	grass	poise	eleat
spire	whisk	barge	elass	spoil	treat
sheer	quērn	ealve	draft	thörn	elück
queer	stern	halve	graft	torch	pluck
sneer	sperm	salve	shaft	storm	truck

## LESSON 33.

erāpe	bāste	blūsh	blāme	chīll	spēll
grape	haste	plush	flame	drill	dwel
shape	paste	brush	shame	frill	shell
plate	taste	stand	erane	quill <sup>62</sup>	brine
slate	waste	brand	plane	spill	shine
state	grate	grand	frame	still	thine

## LESSON 34.

bēlch	bläck	blēnd	bräck	erāne	chēss
bench	elack	bless	brand	erape	chest
filch	elick	blink	brant	erate	chick
bunch	elink	bliss	brink	erime	chill
lunch	brick	bluff	brisk	drake	chink
munch	brock	blunt	bring	drape	chuck

## LESSON 35.

bū' bo *	dī' al	dī' et	lā' dy	bō' ny
he ro	ri al	po et	la zy	ho ly
so lo	vi al	po em	ha zy	to ry
ty ro	ri ot	rū in	ma zy	po sy
pi ea	bi as	dū el	na vy	ro sy
so fa	re al	li on	za ny	po ny

## LESSON 36.

lī' ar	ēv' er	bī' er	pā' per	lēt' ter
ci der	nev er	pīp er	ta per	fet ter
rīd er	lep er	vi per	la ver	fes ter
bri er	giv er	fīf er	ea per	sil ver
eri er	riv er	mi ter	pa cer	cut ter
pri or	liv er	tīl er	ra cer	cut ler

## LESSON 37.

erū' el	māt' in	gūn' ner	dāl' ly	sōr' ry
gru el	lat in	gut ter	ral ly	jol ly
lēv el	sat in	pet ty	sal ly	fol ly
reb el	eab in	pen ny	tal ly	sub ly
lim it	rā zor	hil ly	hand y	sun ny
piv ot	slāt er	sil ly	sand y	fun ny

## LESSON 38.

dōl' lar	eōm' ie	āt' om	bān' dy	a gō'
sol der	eol ie	at tie	ean dy	a bode
hop per	ton ie	pan ie	dan dy	a lone
prop er	top ie	mim ie	till er	a side
rob in	frol ie	civ ie	tin der	a like
bob bin	trop ie	rus tie	sis ter	a live

## LESSON 39.

eow' slip	pān' eake	fīsh' hōok	pōst' age
eow pen	bed post	band box	beazn pole
pōp gun	bed room	snōw ball	īnk stand
eat nip	eob web	blūe bīrd	sīlk wōrm
sun set	tēa eup	play day	plāy mate
sun rise	tea pot	fōot ball	fire fly

\* The mark of accent continues its influence till contradicted by a change of place.

## LESSON 40.

ter	bĭd' den	sĕx' ton	dow' er
er	hid den	pen non	pow er
ter	mad den	ven om	tow er
ter	sad den	sĕr mon	low er
ter	red den	eăn ton	bow er
ter	trod den	pis ton	flow er

## LESSON 41.

'er	tĭm' ber	be sĭde'	eon tĕnt'
ter	lim ber	be tide	re lent
der	sim per	de rĭde	re pent
der	tin der	a bide	in vent
der	hin der	e lide	in dent
der	gin ger	pro vide	in tent

## LESSON 42.

k' et	wăx' en	frĕt' ful	mĕlt' ed
et	flax en	făult ful	pelt ed
k et	deep en	hĕrt ful	belt ed
et	frĕsh en	sĭn ful	brand ed
k et	sick en	help ful	hunt ed
et	shōrt en	man ful	lift ed

## LESSON 43.

'ish	nĭce' ly	un kĭnd	mis dāte'
ish	wise ly	un ripe	mis rate
ish	neat ly	un wĕll	mis rĭle
ish	time ly	un sâfe	dis like
ish	kind ly	un trĕue	dis robe
ish	year ly	un hĕrt	dis ūse <sup>40</sup>

## LESSON 44.

'ble	băn' ter	bŭck' et	chăp' let
ble	eăn ter	buck le	chat ter
ble	eăn cel	buck ler	cher ish
ble	eăn did	buf fet	cher ub
ble	dăn dle	bun dle	chil dren
ble	han dle	bus tle	chuck le

## LESSON 45.

lĕ' tor	bĕv' el	wăg' on	dĕ' cent
in ner	bez el	gal lon	re cent
ten or	ves sel	mes lin	lu cent
tes ter	ken nel	wel kin	tu mor
ves per	dŏr sal	bod kin	rŭ mor
set ter	gŏs pel	eŏf fin	trĕ mor

## LESSON 46.

ăx' is	dŏx' y	a bĕt	nă' tion
ten nis	lob by	be get	ra tion
ean dor	lev y	ea det	sta tion
elam or	bev y	be gan	mo tion
eur ry	ves try	se dan	no tion
hur ry	test y	di van	lo tion

## LESSON 47.

as sŏrt'	be hĕst'	as sĭst'	bal loon'
es eort	in fest	de sist	gal loon
de tort	de test	in sist	bab oon
re tort	mo lest	at tĭre	lam pool
ex tort	ar rest	en tĭre	mon soon
dis tort	at test	re tĭre	fes toon

## LESSON 48.

ăf' flux	drŏp' sy	fŏl' low	bŭl' low
ef flux	ġip sy	hol low	pil low
in flux	tĭp sy	bor row	wil low
eon flux	drĕar y	mor row	win dow
eon vex	wea ry	sor row	win now
vŏr tex	que ry <sup>ed</sup>	wid ow	tal low

## LESSON 49.

o mĕ' ga	nŏ' ti fy	ră' di us	ĭn' di go
ăr mă da	pu ri fy	ra pi er	in fa my
ea na ry	lu na cy	jo al	in ju ry
po ta to	pi ra cy	la bi al	eŭ ra cy
te de um	no ta ry	me ni al	mu ti ny
de ni al	vo ta ry	pe ri od	re al ly

## LESSON 50.

al' so	äl' bum	eön' text	eön' sort
äd vërb	al pha <sup>46</sup>	erotch et	dor ie
ab bess	ban nock	eom ma	dig it
ab scess	bär gain	eāse ment	dig ger
aet or	chät tel	ci pher <sup>46</sup>	drug gist
aet rees	elas sie	check er	dutch ess

## LESSON 51.

dëx' tral	flee' cy	fär' thing	grän' its
ēast ern	fri day	frëck le	greed y
ei ther	froz en	fis sile	gip sy
ën sīgn	feed er	fōre taste	has sock
ē paët	feel ing	feud al	log ie
ëp oeh	für ther	ga ble	lodg ing

## LESSON 52.

lënd' er	mīs' sive	rōs' trum	sēa' son
lem ma	nōs trum	rāil ing	speak er
lev ee	nāp py	read ing	señ ther
mōn day	nes tle	rea son	se cant
mēan ing	pam phlet <sup>46</sup>	sōph ist <sup>46</sup>	speed y
meet ing	pick le	sūn day	se quin <sup>62</sup>

## LESSON 53.

shīp' ping	trāp' ping	trēa' ele	wīnd' ing
stig ma	traet ile	trīb ūne <sup>40</sup>	writ ing
syn od	thūrs day	vol ly	whīf fle <sup>40</sup>
sen ate	tūes day	ves tal	whith er
ton sil	teach er	vis ta	whis ker
tor rent	trea son	hēal ing	wheth er

## LESSON 54.

an. nēal'	a loud'	be tween'	hal loo'
ar rear	a round	be tīmes	my sēlf
a mōur	a wāke	be epause	pa rāde
a wāy	a woke	be lāce	po made
a brēast	ae eoil	en dear	pa rōl
ār eāde	a loof	es quire <sup>62</sup>	pa trōl



## LESSON 55.

ärm' let	băp' tist	eôs' tive	frës' eo
ăt las	bar ren	dăr ling	fen oer
ad dle	elut ter	dënt ist	fend er
bump er	elev er	dex ter	fif ty
busk in	chărg er	flat ly	fin ny
bed lam	char nel	flex ūre <sup>40</sup>	fish er

## LESSON 56.

flŷnt' y	flôr' ence	gën' der	găm' ut
flur ry	flor in	griz zle	hun dred
flus ter	fae tor	gran ūle <sup>40</sup>	hărd y
frus trum	fat ling	gog gle	ŷn got
friz zle	gër man	gos ling	in dex
fun gus	găr gle	grap ple	jug gle

## LESSON 57.

jës't' er	lănd' ing	nŷrs' ling	pës' tle
kid nap	lan tern	n ës't ling	pil grim
lim bo	min now	neth er	ren ard
lin den	men sal	pet al	sen na
lisp er	min im	pen nant	sex tant
lam mas	mum my	pŷr ple	seut tle

## LESSON 58.

sës' tor	sŷx' ty	trŷb' ūte <sup>40</sup>	trŷck' le
sev en	smug gle	ten ant	tăr get
shil ling	spell ing	tem pest	w ës't ern
shuf fle	shut ter	twen ty	whis per <sup>40</sup>
stin gy	stub ble	thun der	whit tle
sing er	sup ple	tick le	win ter

## LESSON 59.

ă' pril	ē' rā	gē' nus	pă' thos
eli max	e ther	gra vy	port al
ea dence	fŷl ing	mo dish	pŷl pit
da tive	flo rist	mo tive	rē bus
de ist	fu mid	mu cid	ra ven
be ing	dŷr ing	la bel	slŷd er

## LESSON 60.

d	săx' on	ëm' press	för' ty
äre	ed dy	es sence	öb long
na	eld est	shut tle	wed ding
al	in land	rud der	vas sal
een	tō paz	jug gle	seräp er
ame	fore top	vër diet	ō vërt

## LESSON 61.

n	dräg' on	päs' sive	äb' bot
ty	hav ing	päs tērñ	hee tor
is	sōng ster	rath er	cap tor
rum <sup>62</sup>	mön ster	smat ter	vie tor
tum	wän ton	lam bent	bick er
by	prüv ince	jal ap	proe tor

## LESSON 62.

'ness	därk' ness	päle' ness	kīnd' ness
ness	mäd ness	same ness	lone ness
ness	fond ness	meek ness	bold ness
ness	loud ness	near ness	slow ness
ness	düll ness	ripe ness	blue ness
ness	fīne ness	shy ness	härđ ness

## LESSON 63.

ness	elēar' ness	dīn' ing	pāus' ing
ess	neat ness	prūñ ing	rāis' ing
ness	vile ness	dār ing	teas' ing
ness	sore ness	glār ing	pāv ing
t ness	sour ness	spār ing	dīv ing
ness	blind ness	fūs ing	sāv ing

## LESSON 64.

ding	tän' ning	spīt' ting	blöt' ting
ding	gun ning	shop ping	spot ting
bing	pin ning	mat ting	hit ting
ding	run ning	bet ting	fit ting
ding	step ping	wet ting	sit ting
ing	hop ping	get ting	quit ting <sup>62</sup>

## LESSON 65.

eōal	boil	lōth	eōrd	gout	māin
foal	coil	both	lord	lout	fain
goal	foil	most	corn	pout	gain
loan	roil	post	horn	rout	pain
moan	soil	dōst	born	lour	rain
roam	toil	dōth	morn	sour	vain

## LESSON 66.

elāy	girl	tālk	knee	stōw	dōve
play	gird	wālk	tree	erow	lōve
slay	girt	ba/k	free	grow	mōve
dray	stir	eā/m	thee	show	lōse
gray	whir <sup>49</sup>	ba/m	flee	snow	they
pray	sir	pal/m	glee	know	pray

## LESSON 67.

quīck <sup>52</sup>	pāint	flāre	flout	breed	brēad
thick	sāint	glare	spout	ereed	dread
drunk	wāst	snare	seout	speed	death
trunk	braīd	spare	shout	steed	drēam
flock	faīth	thēre	seour	sheet	cream
stock	staid	whēre	flour	fleet	gleam

## LESSON 68.

hīnge	blēst	siēge	could	third	fight
tinge	drest	grief	would	whirl <sup>49</sup>	might
mince	tress	niece	stood	birth	sight
since	guess	piece	shook	shirt	light
hence.	guest	these	grope	world	night
pence	quest <sup>52</sup>	sneak	seope	worth	wight

## LESSON 69.

sneeze	thēnce	eaught	drēdge	thrōne
freeze	whence <sup>49</sup>	taught	fledge	clothe
spleen	twelve	elause	shroud	prince
heaves	shelve	squall <sup>52</sup>	lounge	bridge
grease	length	bought <sup>5</sup>	spouse	brown
three	drift	sought	house	spent

## LESSON 70.

elög	high	twit	häst	öath
eälf	nigh	whit <sup>40</sup>	hath	sown
elän	twine	lisp	than	mown
elam	type	wisp	knot	börn
eram	wäft	slid	punk	turn
erib	wärd	skid	sunk	hälf

## LESSON 71.

bläke	blöwn	hätch	hünch	elng
trace	grow*	match	punch	slink
träil	grown	gnash	slunk	swing
blain	quoth <sup>42</sup>	slank	plump	swung
trait	blowth	shank	thump	elung
bathe	growth	spank	brunt	grunt

## LESSON 72.

pöach	pouch	greek	brood	bräwl
chime	vouch	knēad	whöse	drawl
grime	prowl	sheep	shöne	drawn
whine <sup>40</sup>	mound	sweep	trope	spawn
while	drown	groom	prüde	präach
style	seowl	troop	mänge	wreathe

## LESSON 73.

lodge	whích <sup>40</sup>	chant	wreath	whiff
podge	width	vault	street	fifth
serip	shred	eörse	wheeze	snuff
strip	depth	eorpse	läave*	stuff
pitch	check	quälm <sup>42</sup>	wröng	truss
witch	wreck	squad	vogue	trudge

## LESSON 74.

wretch	quäint <sup>42</sup>	toügh <sup>45</sup>	fought <sup>5</sup>	trounce
french	strove	töngue	sought	ehrlsm
stench	traipse	rough	knöck	bräathe
breath	eürse	eöugh	wäif	sheathe
spunge	swear	ought <sup>5</sup>	weigh	neigh
knell	troll	groät	whöm	mien

## PART II.

## MODE OF SPELLING AND DEFINING.

In the following spelling-lessons, where there are but two columns, each word in the *first* column is to be defined by the opposite word in the *second*, using the word *implies*, or such expression as may be applicable; thus, *fruition* (implies) *enjoyment*. If there are three columns, the word in the *first* is defined by the other two words standing opposite in the *second* and *third* columns; thus *lively* (implies) *active* or *brisk*.

The class will therefore study and spell ALL the words in each column, but will *define* only those in the *first* column, according to the following examples. To the definitions thus given in the *book*, the pupils will add what others they can; or the teacher may, as *ought* to exercise them, in giving examples of the *different* senses which the words may properly be used.

## EXAMPLES OF TWO COLUMNS.

găl' lant ly	bräve' ly	de fraud'	chēat
com pound	mīxt ūre <sup>40</sup>	dis pēse	seāt' ter

Defined thus: *gallantly* (implies) *bravely*. A *compound* (implies) *mixture*. To *defraud* (implies to) *cheat*. To *disperse* (implies) *scatter*.

## EXAMPLES OF THREE COLUMNS.

con cise'	briēf	shōrt	fīs' sūre <sup>69 40</sup>	ehăsm	elēf
pāl' lid	pāle	wān	lā bor	toil	wōrl

Defined thus: *concise* (implies) *brief* or *short*. *Pallid* (implies) *pale* or *wan*. A *fissure* (implies a) *chasm* or *cleft*. To *labor* (implies to) *toil* or *work*.

A strict adherence to this method of defining will be of inestimable importance to the learner.

In defining *adjectives* and *adverbs*, the scholar may say *implies* in defining *nouns*, *implies*, or *implies a*, *the*, or *an*; but in defining *verbs*, *implies to*; or he may substitute such other terms as his teacher thinks most applicable in the case.

No pains should be spared, on the part of the teacher, to induce the pupils to be faithful in acquiring a knowledge of the signification of such words as they are learning to spell; for by word written or spoken, they are to communicate their thoughts to others, and comprehend what others wish to communicate to them.

## REMARK.

Every child, in his course of instruction in primary schools, is required to spell the *tables of words* in his book *many* times over; and it is scarcely *possible* that he should be exercised *each time* according to the method here proposed, without distinctly acquiring one or more of the prominent or leading significations of a great majority of the words. And we think it can not be shown, that such a course will not lay the EARLIEST and the BEST foundation the age of the scholar *will admit*, to become well versed in a knowledge of the English language.

Much, however, will depend on the *fidelity of the teacher*, in carrying out the *mode* of defining, as laid down on the foregoing page.

## SECTION I.

ALWAYS define the *first* column by the second, but *never* define the second by the first. See page 30th.

Nouns.		Nouns.		Nouns.	
bēak	bīl	hārm	hūrt	flāme	blāze
brīm	edġe	hīde	skīn	guile	erāft
bīle	gall	heap	pīle	sōl	sūn
brūte	bēast	jēst	joke	van	frōnt
būsh	shrūb	lunġe	thrūst	pest	plāgue
boon	gift	kīrk	chūrch	stāff	eane
bōss	knob	lād	boy	pāce	stēp
eōast	shōre	loop	noose	pāuse	stop
eowl	hōd	lout	elown	lāwn	plān
drēad	fēar	māize	eōrn	spēll	chārm
flesh	meat	noun	nāme	speed	hāste
flāw	erāck	pāwn	plēdġe	spīne	thōrn
fīb	lie	pēak	point	tube	pipe
fūme	smoke	tīne	prōng	stāll	stānd
glee	joy	quēst <sup>ed</sup>	sēaroh	blōw	strōke
glēbe	soil	bārk	rīnd	stay	prōp
sāck	bāg	spāce	room	throng	erowd
bulk	sīze	eave	dēn	slūg	drōne

Verbs.		Verbs.		Adjectives.	
blīnk	wīnk	plūnge	dīve	blānd	mīld
dōze	drowse	pūrge	elēanse	blank	white
fētch	brīng	prēss	squeeze <sup>62</sup>	blōrk	cōld
finch	shrink	quash <sup>62</sup>	erūsh	bīg	lārgē
flōat	swim	quērl	coil	broād	wīde
ford	wāde	rāp	knōck	chāste	pure
flōp	flāp	rēar	rāise	erūde	rāw
frisk	skip	rēnt	lease	fūin	glād
flag	droop	rinse	wāsh	fleet	swift
gūze	stāre	reign	rūle	hārsh	rough <sup>64</sup>
grieve	mōurn	rūb	wipe	nūll	void
gripe	pīnch	skāte	slide	prīme	fīrst
hālt	stop	shīft	change	pōrt	smārt
heed	mīnd	sīnge	seōrch	snūg	elōse
hāil	eāil	shut	elōse	vāst	great
leap	jūmp	test	try	brīef	shōrt
jade	tīre	smut	blūck	eālm	stīll

kīnk	twīst	snārl	growl	lāx	loose
lāde	lōad	slāke	quēnch <sup>62</sup>	sour	tārt
leer	squīnt <sup>62</sup>	slay	kill	sleek	smooth
lēnd	lōan	smite	strike	sheen	brīght
miss	faul	streak	stripe	sēar	dry
chat	tālk	sūp	sīp	queer <sup>62</sup>	droll
cēde	yīeld	twīrl	whīrl	sāge	wīse
chāmp	ehew <sup>22</sup>	veer	tūrn	tērse	neat
hum	būzz	vēnd	sēll	green	frēsh
hush	still	wārp	twist	grīm	fīerce
lāve	quit	wārp	fōld	seārce	rāre
plīght	pledge	wīeld	sway	shām	fālse
whoop	shout	woo	court	shārp	keen
boom	swēll	blīght	blāst	spāre	lēm
erīmp	eūrl	crave	bēg	twāin	twō
flāy	skīn	jērk	twitch	apūce	trīm
guide	lēad	stīr	mōve	gūant	thīn
dīp	plūnge	slānt	slōpe	blēar	sōre
brāwl	scōld	blāre	roar	brīsk	quīck

TOWN'S SPELLER AND DEFINER.

Nouns.			Verbs.		
äre	ärch	eürve	bounce	lēap	spring
blāst	güst	püff	ellinch	grāsp	sēize
bēach	strand	shōre	serōak	erēak	squeak <sup>62</sup>
branch	bough	limb	deem	thīnk	jūdge
fēn	bōg	mārsh	dräg	drāw	hāul
eramp	erick	spāsm	drench	wēt	sōak
erest	tuft	plūme	delve	grub	dīg
chit	shoot	sprout	fūse	smelt	melt
sod	elōd	tūrf	fādge	fay	fit
fang	tusk	tooth	flirt	throw	tōss
fēat	deed	ket	glide	slide	slip
fōsse	mōat	ditch	güll	dupe	trick
fūn	sport	plāy	frizz	erisp	eūrl
gärb	dress	clothes	fling	cāst	sēnd
glōbe	sphēre <sup>46</sup>	ball	hūrl	sling	fling
haze	fōg	mīst	jeer	flout	seōff
need	lack	wānt	māsh	smāsh	erūsh
path	rōad	wāy	plōd	drūdge	toil
sprīg	shoot	twīg	rīve	elēave	split
spūme	frōth	fōam	soar	mount	rīse
skein	hānk	knōt	sereech	serōam	shriek
blūr	blot	stāin	seek	sēarch	hūnt
knäg	knot	pēg	vāunt	bōast	brag
chärge	trust	eāre	drüb	thrūsh	bēat
māss	lump	hēap	seōre	notch	mārk
awo	dread	fear	rīd	free	elēar
tūrn	chānge	shīft	gōad	spūr	prīck
wānd	rōd	stick	stew <sup>22</sup>	seethe	boil
erāft	ärt	trāde	knōck	bēat	strike
shrīne	eāse	bōx	eloy	fill	glūt
site	seat	plāce	hoist	rūise	lift
tāche	eātch	loop	eroush	erīnge	stōp
serāp	piēce	pärt	wrēnch	wrest	twist
booth	tēnt	stāll	trim	dress	prūne
knōt	tīe	bōnd	fleer	mock	jeer
lēak	erāck	hōle	knāb	sēize	bite



SECTION II

Nouns.		Nouns.		Parts of the human body
bābe	in' fant	rāge	fū' ry	
bārd	pō et	soul	spīr it	ārm
bēt	wa ger	shoal	shal low	bōne
beeves	eāt tle	splint	splint er	bāck
eoin	mōn ey	sire	fā ther	brow
eōte	sheep fold	tōn	fāsh ion <sup>24</sup>	brāin
eōpee	brūsh wood	trīce	in stant	brēast
erib	mān ger	trūmp	trum pet	chin
dēarth	fām ine	vest	jack et	cheek
frill	ruf fle	wōrth	val ūe <sup>40</sup>	ēar
gāuge	meas ure <sup>39</sup>	zēst	rel ish	eēe
grōt	eav ern	bāle	pack age	fist
hōst	ār my	būnch	elus ter	foōt
hue	eōl or	kin	kin dred	hēad
hilt	hān dle	chānce	fōrt ūne <sup>40</sup>	hand
hōse	stock ings	elōak	man tle	hip
lēave	lī' cense	pāss	pās' sage	joint
lūnch	lūnch eon <sup>32</sup>	rēalm	king dōm	jaw
mount	mount ain	shed	hov el	knee
mārt	mārk et	shāde	shad ow	lēg
mēad	mēad ow	strife	eon test	lungs
mōrn	mōrn ing	trill	quā ver <sup>32</sup>	mouth
one <sup>33</sup>	ū nit <sup>40</sup>	dawn	day spring	nēck
ōrts	rēf ūse	dēbt	dēb it	nōse
reins	kid neys	shēild	buck ler	vēin
gift	pres ent	eove	in let	rībs
gulf	a bŷss'	bīt	mōr sel	shin
ēause	rēd' son	rōbe	gār ment	skin
chūrl	rūs tie	stroll	rām ble	spīne
seūm	ref ūse	nŷmph <sup>46</sup>	god dess	seālp
serāp	frag ment	serībe	writ er	tōe
schēme	proj eet	tānk	cis tern	thūmb
spine	back bone	māsk	vis or	tōngue
brāwl	quar rel <sup>32</sup>	wrāth	an" ger	throāt
woof	tēxt ūre <sup>40</sup>	wīsh	de sīre	wāist

Nouns.		Nouns.		Persons and Occupations.
ent	rise	wā' ges	hīre	
unt	stūm	fi nis	ēnd	bārb' er
iāf	fāith	frāe tion <sup>70</sup>	pärt	brā sier <sup>80</sup>
eer	course	frī ar	mōnk	coop er
uētte <sup>87</sup>	jilt	fūl erum	prōp	eōll ier <sup>80</sup>
āpe	flight	flam beau <sup>19</sup>	tōrch	chān dler
igue	plōt	gē nus	elās	elōth ier
rās	mārsh	gūl let	thrōat	dra per
ace	thrēat	hūr dle	erate	fārm er
hem	hymn	kērn el	seed	glā sier <sup>80</sup>
quet <sup>87</sup>	fēast	mōn āreh	kīng	gro cer
n io <sup>80</sup>	bāth	muz zle	mouth	hūck ster
óm	broom	op tion	choies	hat ter
der	ēdge	pig my	dwārf	join er
k et	breast	pig ment	pāint	līm ner
ness	sīze	pōr tion	pärt	mā son
dle	roll	prōs peet	view <sup>83</sup>	mīn er

den	lōad	pūtr' view	seōpe	mīll' er
bin	spool	rā dix	root	mēr chant
taet	tōuch	rai' ment	elōthes	nāil er
d age	rōpes	rāb ble	mōb	paīnt er
ey	brood	sig nal	sīgn	pōt ter
pūrse	thiēf	sēign iōr <sup>80</sup>	lōrd	saw yer
eloid	eūrve	serū tōir' <sup>87</sup>	dēak	sād dler
net	swān	sū et	fat	shep herd
rows	strāits	spēl ter	zine	tin ner
night	week	strēam let	rill	tan ner
er <sup>82</sup>	drāin	tēxt ūre <sup>40</sup>	web	tāi lor
ex	flint	tō ken	sīgn	tīnk er
ūte <sup>40</sup>	lāw	vīs iōn <sup>82</sup>	sight	wēav er
ūre <sup>40</sup>	heīght	ob it	dēath	play er
b bard	shēath	fāl eon	haw k	plead er
time	sport	grāp ple	hōk	rīg ger
n ish	seār	eōm fort	ēase	frām er
ance	hēlp	vēr tex	tōp	spīn ster
ad ness	width	sīg net	sēal	print er

Verbs.		Verbs.		Th
hōb' ble	lūmp	shūd' der	quāke <sup>62</sup>	
jog gle	shāke	shriv el	shrink	
num ber	count	squān der <sup>62</sup>	wāste	
pam per	glūt	strāg gle	stroll	
pon der	mūse	sun der	pārt	
pūr chase	buy	swād dle	swāthe	
riv et	elīnch	tān" gle	snārl	
rī fle	rob	with' er	fāde	
serū ple	doubt	be smēar'	daub	
ām ble	pāce	eon cede	yīeld	
blōs som	bloom	eon frōnt	face	
eā per	skīp	eon fīde	trūst	
cēn sūre <sup>60</sup>	blāme	eon ceive	think	
chuck le	lāugh <sup>45</sup>	eon strūet	build	
elam ber	elimb	eon mend	prāise	
eōz en	cheat	de mānd	elaim	
dēs tine	doom	de frāy	pay	

doūb' le	fōld	de tērgē'	elēanse
fam ish	stārve	en tice	tempt
hud dle	erowd	en gage	pledge
trav erse	erōss	ex pēnd	spend
tōrt ūre <sup>40</sup>	rāck	ex tend	rēach
im brown'	tan	e vince	prōve
in vēst	elōthe	im plēad	sūe
in eline	lean	red' den	blūsh
in fēet	taint	cob ble	botch
in struet	teach	eav il	eārp
pe rūse	read	en vy	grūdge
per mīt	lēt	strug gle	atrīve
pur loin	stēal	quī et <sup>62</sup>	lūll
re spire	breathe	dis like'	hāte
at tēpt	try	mis take	ērr
rān' sack	sēarch	per fōrm	dō
a void'	shūn	eāu' tion <sup>79</sup>	wārn
eon trīve	sehēme	whit en	blēach
dis dāin	seōrn	be wītch'	chārm

Verbs.		Adjectives.		Species of Plants.
sa lūte'	greet	āb' ject	mēan	
dif fuse	sprēad	ar id	dry	bā/m
be dēck	deck	az ure <sup>90</sup>	blue	bēan
eon demn	doom	au burn	brown	beet
pre tend	feign	cēr tain	sūre <sup>90</sup>	brāke
frīght' en	seāre	eāl lous	hārd	erēss
hār vest	rēap	chūrl ish	rūde	dill
ī dle	lounge	dū al	twō	dock
lān" guish <sup>36</sup>	pine	fīlth y	foul	fērn
mar' ry	wēd	frīg id	eōld	flāg
men tion <sup>79</sup>	nāme	griz zly	gray	flax
sī lence	stīll	lār bōard	kēft	fitch
sūm mon	cīte	lū cid	brīght	gōurd
tar ry	wast	mea ger	lean	hēmp
val ūe <sup>40</sup>	prize	mi nor	lēss	hops
wān der	stray	nōv el	new <sup>22</sup>	kāle
stāg ger	reel	mer ry	gāy	mīnt
rid dle	sift	erōqk ed	bēnt	squash

## SECTION III.

## COUPLETS OF WORDS UNLIKE IN PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING.

ALMS, gifts of charity.	CRICK, a local spasm or cramp.
ARMS, weapons; limbs.	CREEK, a small stream or inlet.
ANT, a small insect; a pismire.	FALSE, not true; counterfeit.
AUNT, a father's or mother's sis-	FAULTS, errors; defects.
AX, a tool for chopping. [tar.	FUR, fine soft hair; skins.
ACTS, deeds; decrees.	FAR, at a great distance.
BARED, made bare.	FUST, the shaft of a column.
BEARD, hair of the chin.	FIRST, foremost in time or place.
BILE, secretions of the liver.	HASH, minced meat and vegetables.
BOIL, a tumor; to seethe.	HARSH, rough to the touch.
BOY, a male child. [port.	HUFF, a swell of anger or pride.
BUOY <sup>36</sup> , a floating cask; a sup-	HOOF, hard part of an animal's
BRAND, to stigmatize; burnt wood.	HULL, the body of a ship. [foot.
BRAN, coat of wheat, rye, &c. [ders.	WHOLE, the entire thing.
BŪST, figure of head and shoul-	ISLE, an island.
BŪST, to fly open suddenly.	OIL, fat of various animals, &c.
AXM, of a wheel or axle.	JEST, a joke; to make sport.
CALM, quiet; not agitated.	JŪST, upright; honest.
CLOSE, to shut; to conclude.	KETCH, a two-masted vessel.
CLOTHES, wearing-apparel, &c.	CAUCH, to lay hold of; to seize.
CÖEK, a stopper or stopple. [shoe.	LAUD, to praise in words.
CALEK, to stop seams; point on horse	LÖRD, the Supreme Ruler.

## SECTION IV.

Verbs.		Adjectives.		Trees and their Fruit.
at tîre'	dress	ôe' tave	eight	
as cênd	rise	pet ty	small	dâte
as sess	tâx	poign ant	shârp	fig
a dapt	fit	pro lîx'	lông	lime
be quēath <sup>62</sup>	will	râb' id	măd	plûm
be rate	seôld	rap id	swift	slôe
eom pël	force	rag ged	rough <sup>45</sup>	peach
eom pound	mîx	să ble	dărk	peâr
dis tîll	drop	seâr let	rêd	quince <sup>6</sup>
in flâte	swell	skîl tish	shy	Trees.
re strâin	check	sin ple	plain	ăsh
em brace	elâsp	târ dy	slow	beech
bâr' ter	trăde	tî dy	neat	bîrch
băl lot	vote	to tal	whole	eôrk
ban quet <sup>67</sup>	feast	eor rêet'	right	ělm
să tî âte <sup>71</sup>	eloy	im mense	văst	fîr
trăm ple	trêad	sue cinet	brîef	hôlm
slûm' ber	sleep	se rône'	călm	Plants.
min ute <sup>17</sup>	nôte	ob tuse	blûnt	môss
plun der	rôb	loy' al	liêge	pînk
bat ter	brûise	slên der	slîm	rush
re pâir'	mënd	dee ade	ten	reed
re pôse	rest	in âne'	void	rûe
re press	erush	a eute	shârp	săge
de eoet	boil	bru nêtte	brown	sêdêge
rû in	wreck	eom paet	dênse	târes
de cêive'	dûpe	eă empty	free	thyme
re grêt	rûe	de funet	dêad	grain
ap pëar	seem	dis ereet	wîse	eörn
be dăsh	wêt	hu mâne	kind	ôats
en twîne	twist	mi nute	small	rye
û nîte <sup>40</sup>	join	pro found	deep	wheat
per fume	scënt	re plête	full	peas
trûn' dle	rôll	ro bûst	strông	beans
tum ble	făll	se eûre	săfe	rice
trum pet	sound	re mîss	slăck	grapes

## SECTION V.

Verbs.			Words of opposite Meaning.	
lat'	aid	help	life	death
old	view <sup>28</sup>	see	light	dark
tow	give	grant	left	right
vail	wail	moan	more	less
pél	drive	force	meet	part
vért	change	turn	north	south
spoil	strip	rob	old	new <sup>22</sup>
nërse	whelm <sup>49</sup>	plunge	pain	ease
set	bend	erock	praise	blame
ment	mourn	grieve	prow	stern
pel	push	drive	push	pull
eüre	gain	get	rich	poor
ain	hold	keep	rise	fall
'fet	box	beat	rear	front
or	stain	dye	right	wrong
er	crouch	stoop	salt	fresh
ple	main	lame	sit	stand
el	crawl	creep	sick	well
tor	tease	vex	sink	swim
"gle	blend	mix	slow	fast
lot	guide	steer	soon	late
fer	filch	steal	some	none
t ter	strew <sup>30</sup>	sow	smile	frown
er	soar	rise	smooth	rough <sup>46</sup>
d el	form	mold	strong	weak
ter	chain	bind	short	tall
k ey	trick	cheat	sew <sup>20</sup>	rip
bor	toil	work	tame	wild
row	break	tear	thick	thin
a ble	roam	rove	thaw	freeze
irp en	edge	point	up	down
ite'	rouse	move	wake	sleep
foul	doubt	soil	whole	part
quire <sup>38</sup>	ask	seek	yes	no

Nouns.			Materials for Building.	Small Quadrupeds.
bäl' lad	lāy	sōng		
bil low	sūrge	wāve	bōards	eāt
ea price'	frēak	whīm	bricks	eub
dām' sel	lāss	gīrl	brads	hāre
fig ūre <sup>40</sup>	fōrm	shāpe	tacks	kīd
fis sūre <sup>40</sup>	chāsm	elēft	glāss	lamb
fount ain	fount	spring	joists	lynx
gīrd le	bēlt	sash	lāths	mink
īm post	tōll	tax	līme	mouse
leav en	bārm	yēast	nāils	mōle
mis chief	harm	hūrt	plānks	pīg
mār gin	vērgē	brīnk	plātes	pup
ōf fice	chārgē	trust	pīns	pyss
ō dor	scēt	smell	pūt' ty	rāt
pow er	mīght	strength	pōsts	skunk
fāil ing	fāult	lapse	sāsh	eōlt
fān cy	tāste	whim	sills	eālf
fāsh' iōn <sup>34</sup>	fōrm	shāpe	stūds	Small and large.
fāir y	ōlf	fay	spīkes	frōg
fūr age	grāss	hay	stones	tōad
erev ice	erāck	elēft	serews <sup>27</sup>	eā' vy
eōf fer	chest	box	tīles	eo ny
erī sis	chānge	tūrn	pān' els	cīv et
erān ny	chīnk	erāck	mōld ings	rab bit
dam age	hūrt	lōss	bāt tens	sā ble
glō ry	prāise	fāme	eāst ings	squīr rel
lāth er	foam	frōth	blīnds	wēa sel
pat ent	grānt	deed	brā' ces	bī son
set tle	sēat	bēnch	hīng es	bu gle
stan chion	post	prop	mōr tar	la ma
let ter	type	mārk	rāft ers	li on
quō ta <sup>62</sup>	shāre	part	sīd ing	ōt ter
mā nēs	ghōst	shāde	shīn" gles	zēr da
stōp ple	spile	plūg	sleep' ers	zē bu
de gree'	stēp	elāss	tīm ber	ū rus <sup>40</sup>
of fēnse	crīme	sīn	eās ing	i bex

Nouns.			Adjectives.		
rel <sup>62</sup>	feūd	broil	eoūp' le	pāir	twō
e	elown	swāin	ē vl	ŷll	bād
e	sereen	sleue	flāe cid	lax	wēak
ūre <sup>40</sup>	brēach	breāk	flesh y	grōss	fāt
iēs <sup>67</sup>	sōrt	kīnd	glōss y	smooth	brīght
no	grīef	wōe	hēalth y	hāle	sound
gard	drone	mope	lim pid	elear	pūre
ot	spile	pēg	nim ble	quīck <sup>62</sup>	spry
or	mīst	fog	pal lid	wān	pale
zy	dāle	glen	quī et	eālm	stīll
ge	phīz	fāce	si lent	mūte	whist
ige	trāce	mārk	sōl id	fīrm	hārd
ile	mīd	mīdst	eon cīse'	brīef	shōrt
n	sīgn	mārk	ex pēse	eōst	prīce
age	hērbs	grāss	di reet	strāight	right
ide'	pōmp	shōw	tō' tal	whole	all

## SECTION VI.

## PLETS OF WORDS UNLIKE IN PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING.

wanting flesh.	Pūs, matter from an ulcer.
a legal claim on property.	PŪse, a bag of money.
τ, the smallest.	RĀRE, seldom occurring.
, for fear that.	RĒAR, to rise on the hind legs.
be at rest horizontally.	RĒnts, yearly payments for lands,
he past tense of lie.	RĪnse, to cleanse by water. [ &c.
, a long straight mark.	ROUT, a total defeat.
r, part of the back of an ani-	RōUTE, the course or way trav-
a weaver's frame. [mal.	SĒr, to place; to plant. [eled.
a rich friable earth.	SĪr, to occupy a seat.
se, not tight; unbound.	SĒx, distinction of gender.
z, to suffer loss; to forfeit.	SĒets, different denominations.
gentle in disposition.	Sōt, an habitual drunkard.
a distance of 320 rods.	SĪt, the past tense of sit. [find.
K, a white fluid.	SOUGHT <sup>6</sup> , searched for; tried to
CH, giving milk.	Sōrt, a kind or order of things.
<sup>2</sup> , accounts of recent events.	SPOIL, a wooden peg or pin.
, a running knot. [ure.	SPOIL, to destroy; to injure.
noting distance or depart-	STŪn, to make senseless.
from; proceeding from.	STōne, a small rock.
to move onward; to enact.	TOW' ER, a high edifice.
to apply rules in grammar.	Tōur, a circuitous journey.
r, half a quart; four gills.	WITHE, a band of twigs.
vt, a sharp end; to direct.	WITH, denoting companionship.



## SECTION VII.

Nouns.		Nouns.	
ān'gle	eōr' ner	ālms'-house	pe
ā' qua <sup>62</sup>	wā ter	In gress	ēn
ārch er	bōw man	in mate	lo
būs tle	tu mult	in stant	me
bed lam	mād house	ī ris	ra
blōs som	flōw er	jūne tion <sup>79</sup>	ūr
bōld ness	eōūr age	lār gess	bo
brēth ren	brōth ers	lāun dry	wā
brim stone	sūl phur	loo by	lū
eār nage	slāugh ter	lūg gage	ba
eās tiff	vīl lain	lus ter	br
cīnet fīre <sup>40</sup>	gīrd le	man sion <sup>78</sup>	dv
eōm pass	cir ewit	mag net	lō
eōm pound	mīxt fīre <sup>40</sup>	moist ness	dā
eōr sār	pī rate	mōr sel	me
eōn fliet	eōm bat	pās tor	sh
cū ele	cīr ele	pūs tule	pi
dō nor	gīv' er	pī ers	pī
dūch y	dūke dōm	pōt tage	po
des pot	ty rant	prow ess	va
er rand	mēs sage	quād rant <sup>62</sup>	qu
flex iōn <sup>60</sup>	bend ing	quē ry	qu
foi ble	fāil ing	rāck et	el
fōre east	fore sīght	rē gent	rū
fūn nel	tūn nel	rēl iet	wl
flū id	liq uid <sup>75</sup>	rub bish	rū
gāl lōws	gīb bet	sab bath	sū
sē ton	is sūe <sup>76</sup>	seōff er	se
deal er	trād er	scī ence	kn
nāp kin	tow el	sōl stice	tro
fā vor	kīnd ness	thick et	for
rāw ness	erūde ness	ses sion <sup>80</sup>	sīl
mār vel	wōn der	sī lence	sti
rūff ian <sup>30</sup>	rōb ber	sea port	hā
wim ble	gim let	sly ness	eū
ad vent	eōm ing	āf frāy	ay

Nouns		Adjectives	
pt' āres <sup>40</sup>	bī' ble	āg' ile	āet' ive
ew <sup>22</sup>	tēn don	ae rid	pun gent
en	mēr maād	ār dent	fēr vent
p tie	doubt er	bāle fūl	wōe fūl
a sor	sūre ty <sup>39</sup>	brīll iant <sup>39</sup>	shīn ing
sion <sup>78</sup>	tīght ness	bon ny	hānd some
ash old	dōor-sill	cē rate	wax en
sūre <sup>39</sup>	shāv ing	eaus tie	būrn ing
por	nūmb ness	dīz zy	gīd dy
ant	ī dler	dōr mant	sleep ing
script	eōp y	drēar y	dīs mal
st ment	ū sage <sup>40</sup>	e ven	lev el
e zers	nīp pers	fāc ile	ēa sy
nor	swell ing	frag ile	brīt tle
ion <sup>39</sup>	būrn ing	fū tile	ūse less <sup>40</sup>
lum	pārch ment	fla grant	glār ing
ūre <sup>40</sup>	gar ment	hōr rid	shōck ing
guent <sup>39</sup>	oint' ment	jūn' ior <sup>39</sup>	yoūng' er
ess	ap prōach'	lān' guid <sup>39</sup>	droop ing
tion <sup>79</sup>	ven due	lā tent	hīd den
dence	be lief	līst less	heed less
ense	pēr' fume	mus ty	mōld y
ūre <sup>40</sup>	dis cōurse'	nās ty	fīlth y
dit	ap plause	neū ter	nēi ther
ies	re māins	no cent	hūrt fūl
dal	of fense	ōft en	frē quent <sup>39</sup>
y	buf foon	ōld en	ān cient <sup>37</sup>
ice'	eoun' sel	peace fūl	qui et
āl	jūn to	pēt tish	frēt fūl
quet <sup>58</sup>	nōse gay	sim ple	ārt less
ght	plēas ure <sup>39</sup>	plī ant	līm ber
ult	fāal ūre <sup>40</sup>	quāg gy <sup>39</sup>	mīr y
hine	ēn gine	text ile	wōv en
ine	hol low	smut ty	dīrt y
ter	meas ure <sup>39</sup>	shag gy	hāir y
brāne	tis sūe <sup>78</sup>	top most	hīgh est

Adj. &amp; Adv.

/pī' ous  
 pāl try  
 pū ny  
 rūe fūl  
 rūd dy  
 sel dōm  
 sērv ile  
 sīl ly  
 slēa sy  
 shāb by  
 ster ile  
 tab by  
 hand y  
 tac it  
 tep id  
 test y  
 oil y

göd' ly  
 trī fling  
 fee blē  
 dōle fūl  
 rēd dish  
 rāre ly  
 slāv ish  
 fool ish  
 flīm sy  
 rag ged  
 bar ren  
 brin dled  
 read y  
 sī lent  
 luke wārm  
 frēt fūl  
 grēa sy

Adj. &amp; Ad

a fār'  
 ab rūpt  
 a drift  
 a thwārt  
 e rēet  
 en" eōre<sup>4</sup>  
 gen teel  
 ob-scēne  
 ob līque<sup>57</sup>  
 ām' ple  
 speed y  
 fee bly  
 dārk ish  
 prī or  
 tūr bid  
 āeth er  
 smārt ly

Verbs &amp; Int

tīm' id  
 touch y  
 wā ry  
 live ly  
 a-droit'  
 a wāy  
 be neath  
 be yōnd  
 di vine  
 ex pōrt  
 for sooth  
 for lōrn  
 in ērt  
 mo rōse  
 pa rōl  
 sub lime  
 dīre' fūl  
 dāp ple  
 slack ly

fēar' fūl  
 pee vish  
 eāu tious<sup>71</sup>  
 cheer' fūl  
 dēx trous  
 ab sent  
 un der  
 fūr ther  
 göd like  
 skill fūl  
 trū ly  
 hōpe less  
 slūg gish  
 sul len  
 ō ral  
 lōft y  
 drēad fūl  
 spot ted  
 loose ly

al lēge'  
 an nex  
 an nounce  
 a bāsh  
 af frōnt  
 ap pēal  
 ap pēnd  
 as pīre  
 as saīl  
 a vāunt  
 be trōth  
 be rēave  
 eom bine  
 eom mute  
 eon dēnse  
 eon cērt  
 eon eōet  
 at test

Verbs.		Verbs.	
se'	eom pâre'	re hēarsē'	re cīte'
rīnge	eon trādet	re eoil	re bound
an	be hāve	re fōrm	a mēnd
nd	pro tēet	re fūnd	re pāy
se	de grāde	re mīse	re lease
one	de pōse	re voke	re eall
	pol lute	re spēet	re gārd
rt	dis suade <sup>38</sup>	re quīre <sup>32</sup>	de mānd
n	with hold	sō' jōūrn	re sīde
e	un fold	sur vīve'	out līve
all	en slave	sus pēet	mis trust
st	eon fīde	se cēde	with draw
iach	in trūde	ve neer	in lāy
ne	en tōmb	eur tāl	re trēnch
se	en rāge	eān' ter	gāl' lop
	de duce	elat ter	rat tle
gn	at tāk	eod dle	pār boil
se'	sur round'	dāl' ly	trī fle
re	en trāp	hag gle	mān' gle
ēat	a būse	heārk en	list en
	neg lēet	chāt ter	jab ber
t	op pōse	mum ble	mut ter
rb	dis tūrb	pes ter	troub le
āy	de serībe	rim ple	wrink le
me	sup pōse	shat ter	shiv er
aim	de elāre	stam mer	stut ter
re	pro vīde	squāb ble <sup>32</sup>	seuf fle
ēss	ad vānce	gīg gle	tīt ter
und	pro pōse	tam per	med dle
	re vōlt	tram mel	ham per
nd	eon dūce	twink le	glīt ter
ve	re tain	van quish <sup>57</sup>	eon quer <sup>57</sup>
ne	en twīst	wol ter	wal low
ss	de bāte	un twīst'	un wīnd'
	in fūse	re gāle	re frēsh
t	de vote	af fix	sub join

Verbs.		Verbs.	
a bāse'	hūm' ble	be hoove'	be fīt'
eom pete	rī val	de bār	hīn' der
eom plete	fīn ish	de dūet	sub trāet'
de lay	lin' ger	ex elūde	de bār
eā ūlt	trī umph <sup>46</sup>	de elaim	ha rāngue
for sweār	pēr jure	im peach	ae eūse
im prōve	bēt ter	re būt	re pēl
in tēr	bu ry <sup>11</sup>	re triēve	re gāin
ja pān	vār nish	pre elude	pre vēnt
oe etir	hāp pen	dis pērse	seāt' ter
per plēx	puz zle	es teem	val ūe <sup>40</sup>
pro nounce	ut ter	ob sērve	nō tice
re lāx	slack en	rān sōm	re deem'
re priēve	res pite	rev el	ea rouse
re spōnd	an swer	sue eor	as sīst
re striet	lim it	swin dle	de fraud
erēd' it	be liēve'	tres pass	trans grēss

eōv' et	de sīre'	dīe' tate	ōr' der
ēeh o	re sōund	sāun ter	lōi ter
fūr nish	sup plī	tāck le	hār ness
gāth er	eol lēt	quiv er <sup>43</sup>	trēm ble
gōv ern	eon trōl	re prōach'	in sūlt'
mān āge	eon dūet	rānk' le	fēs' ter
mer it	de sērve	men ace	threat en
pār don	for gīve	floun der	strug gle
hōn or	re vēre	prōm ise	en gāge'
al lōt'	as sīgn	dis eount	de dūet
ae eōst	ad drēas	se eūre'	in sūre <sup>49</sup>
ad jūdge	a wārd	ex pēl	e jēet
pre judge	fore jūdge	re vērt	re tūrn
dis band	dis miss	un bind	un tie
dis chārgē	re lēase	un nērve	wēak' en
dis elōse	re veal	eom mīx	mīn' gle
dis eourse	eon vērse	e elipse	dārک en
dis gūst	dis plēase	pro lōng	lēngth en
dis māsk	un māsk	un joint	dis joint

## SECTION VIII.

Verbs.			Words contrasted.	
s'	re mǎin'	stāy	bōld	bāsh' fɹɪ
se	di vērt	please	sweet	bit ter
ire <sup>as</sup>	ob tāin	gain	tōp	bot tom
pt	re ceive	take	lend	bor row
me	be fɪt	suit	strāight	erōok ed
ēal	se erēte	hide	clean	dirt y
ēmn	de spise	seōrn	late	ēar ly
y	en tice	lūre	ōdd	ē ven
ibe	di vēst	strip	māle	fe male
ase	ex pīre	die	pāst	fūt ūre <sup>40</sup>
st	for beār	cease	fāct	fle tion <sup>79</sup>
āy	ap pāl	dāunt	light	heav y
ew <sup>23</sup>	a void	shūn	ēarth	heav en
ērgē	im mērse	plunge	stiff	lim ber
te	eom pōse	write	few <sup>23</sup>	ma ny <sup>8</sup>
ē	re quēst <sup>as</sup>	ask	rēst	mō tion
pīre'	ex ūde <sup>40</sup>	swēat	mēan	nō ble
ke	re prōve	chīde	seārce	plēn ty
t	se lēt	choōse	glād	sor ry
ey	in speet	view <sup>23</sup>	deep	shal low
ist	eā ist	live	sāint	sin ner
umb	sub mit	yīeld	tōugh <sup>45</sup>	ten der
rȳ	es pȳ	see	vīce	vīrt ūe <sup>40</sup>
et	pōr trāy	pāint	mān	wōm an
st	dis trēss	griēve	end	be gīn'
nānt	be witch	chārm	rūde	cīv' il
eribe	eon sent	sīgn	kīnd	erū el
le	fākt' ter	eoax	sound	rōt ten
ēnd	fā vor	sērve	fire	wā ter
mānd	ōr der	bīd	hīll	vāl ley
eribe	eōp y	wīte	whōle	brō ken
	chal lenge	dāre	cheap	eōst ly
bor	shel ter	lōdge	dēad	a live'
y	eā ūlt'	bōast	now	nēv' er
tice	per fōrm	dō	gīve	re cēivē

	Verbs.		Articles of 1
eā haust'	ēmp' ty	drāin	būnn bi
fa tigue	wēa ry	tūre	erout bi
im būe	tīnet ūre <sup>40</sup>	tūnge	dōugh bi
im brūe	moist en	steep	flesh bi
pur sūe	fōl low	chāse	rōll ee
re late	nar rate	tēll	loaf ei
blūs' ter	swag ger	bōast	mūsh cl
brand ish	flour ish	wave	samp di
drab ble	drag gle	traīl	souse flē
fōs ter	cher ish	nūrse	Articles gr
flōūr ish	prōs per	thrīve	worn. m
in jure	dām age	hārm	vēst m
jab ber	chat ter	prāte	stock pē
jun' gle	tink le	elīnk	mitts pē
lī' brate	bal'ance	poise	hat pē
lo eate	stā tion <sup>79</sup>	plāce	boots pa
sūl ly	tār nish	soil	shōes ve

			Varieties of
thrōt' tle	strān' gle	chōke	trout dō
vent ūre <sup>40</sup>	haz' ard	rīsk	brēam do
ear ol	war ble	sing	pike bt
frus trate	de fēat'	foil	bāss gr
	Nouns.		dāce gē
bōd' ice	eōr' set	stāys	eārp lā
ban ner	strēam er	flāg	chūb mē
eār go	lād ing	freight	eod pē
ear bon	chār coal	eōal	eel pē
chāp let	gar land	wreath	līng pē
ehol er	an' ger	wrāth	pērch pē
dan dy	eox' eomb	fōp	pout su
dān ger	per il	risk	rōach sē
dīt ty	sōn net	sōng	ray su
dis triet	rē gion <sup>68</sup>	trāet	shārk tē
tō per	drūnk ard	sot	whāle <sup>49</sup> tū
prōd uet	ef fēets'	frūit	white tū
eom merce	trāf' fie	trāde	smēlt wē
pro ceeds'	in eōme	rēt	

## Nouns.

bers	cín' ders	eóals
bol	em blem	type
d ness	fā vor	grace
del	būn dle	päck
row	chan nel	groove
n bol	frol ie	prānk
h ers	puck ers	fólds
bor	hā ven	port
n ner	mēth od	mode
m mon	rich es	wēalth
tle	mal let	māll
on ey	spē cie <sup>75</sup>	eāsh
line	eon tōur'	sketch
sons	pēo' ple	fōlks
p pet	mām met	dōll
cor	mal ice	spīte
seal	seoun drel	knave

## Birds and Fowls.

brānt	bīl' tern
erāne	bus tard
erow	buz zard
daw	eon dor
dóve	enck oo
dūck	eūl ver
drāke	chick en
fīnch	fā' eon
goose	gān der
gūll	gos ling
grouse	how let
hēn	hūm bird
hawk	kill deer
jāy	lin net
kite	mār tin
lārk	māg pie
loon	ōs trich

ēē' ter	phān' tom <sup>46</sup>	ghōst	owl	pīg' eon <sup>88</sup>
jeet	top ie	theme	quāil <sup>82</sup>	pheas ant <sup>46</sup>
frage	bal lot	vote	rōok	rad dock
tle	gōs sip	prate	snipe	spar row
gin	māid en	maid	stōrk	stār ling
ard	vīs or	māsk	swan	tūr key
fēet'	blem ish	fāult	thrūsh	vūlt ūre <sup>40</sup>
sign	pūr pose	plān	wren	wid geon <sup>82</sup>
eree	ē diet	lāw	ēā' gle	man a kin
vīce	prōj eet	sehēme	e meu	pel i ean
fēets	chat tels	gōods	hēr on	ea nā' ry
tel	tav ern	lūn	i bis	swāl' low
e' lock	mus ket	gun	pār rot	snōw bird
ūt tle	wind pipe	thrōat	rā ven	ma eaw'
de ess	meth od	course	rōb in	pēā' eock
tent	tō ken	show	tēal	māl lard
vor	o dor	taste	tērn	sis kin
tāke'	ēr ror	fāult	geese	pār tridgē
tēxt	pre tēnsē'	shōw	bēv' y	rēd wing



Adjectives.			Weapons of War.	
dūl' cet	lūs' cious <sup>67</sup>	sweet	balls	bīl' bo
frae tious <sup>71</sup>	snap pish	erōss	dārts	eut lass
gal lant	val iant <sup>80</sup>	brāve	dirks	eār bine
stūr dy	hārd y	strōng	gūns	eān non
squā id <sup>82</sup>	fīlth y	foul	pikes	dag ger
swārth y	tāw ny	dārk	spears	hal berd
sūb tle	erāft y	slȳ	swords	mōr tar
spōrt ive	plāy fūl	gay	States of Water.	mūs ket
vāp id	taste less	stale		pis tol
vēr dant	vi rent	green	rāin	pon iard <sup>80</sup>
vīv id	live ly	brīght	hail	rī fle
aus tere'	rīg id	stōrn	snow	sa ber
be nign	grā cious <sup>67</sup>	kīnd	ice	fu see'
de mure	so ber	grave	frōst	spōn toon
in firm	fee ble	weak	dew <sup>22</sup>	fire' lock
su pōrb	shōw y	grānd	mīst	fire-arms

## SECTION IX.

## COUPLETS OF WORDS UNLIKE IN PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING.

AC CĒPT', to receive with favor.

EX CĒPT, to leave out.

AE CĒSS', a near approach.

EX CĒSS, improper indulgence.

AF FĒET', to operate upon.

EF FĒET, result; influence.

A LOUD, loudly; audibly.

AL LOWED, suffered to pass. [of.

AP PRĀISE', to estimate the value

AP PRĪSE, to inform; make known.

ĪR' RANT, very bad; wicked.

ĒR RAND, the business of one sent.

ĒR RANT, wandering; wild.

BĀR' ON, a title of nobility.

BĀR REN, unfruitful; sterile.

ĒĀR' ROT, a vegetable.

ĒĀR AT, a weight of four grains.

ĒĀST' ER, a small wheel.

ĒĀS TOR, a beaver.

CĒNS' ER, a vase for incense.

CĒN SOB, one who censures.

DE CĒASE', a departure from life.

DIS ĒASE, sickness; disorder.

DE SCĒNT', a coming down; line

DIS SĒNT, to differ in opinion. [ag

DE SĒRT', merit; worth.

DES SĒRT, a service of fruits.

DĪ' VERS, several; sundry.

DĪ VĒRS, different; unlike.

E MĒRĒS', to rise out of.

IM MĒRĒS, to plunge into.

FŌL' LOW, to go or come after. [ed

FĀL' LOW, land plowed but not sow

FĒLL' ER, one who cuts down

FĒL LOW, an associate. [tree

FĪSH' ER, one who catches fish.

FĪS SŪRE<sup>80 80</sup>, a cleft; a chasm.GĒN' IUS<sup>80</sup>, a peculiar native gift.

GĒ NUS, a group of species.

GLĀ' ZRĒR<sup>80</sup>, one who sets glass.

GLĀ CRĒR, ice-field of the Alps.

HŌL' LOW, empty; a low place.

HĀL LOW, to keep sacred.

Ī' DLE, not employed; lazy.

Ī DOL, an image to be worshiped.

Ī DYL, a short pastoral poem.

## SECTION X.

Nouns.		Species of Plants.	
re	pröv' erb	säy' ing	bär' tram
le	gew gaw <sup>22</sup>	tri fle	bē hen
er	típ pler	drínk er	bén net
tance	bod y	mat ter	búl rush
er	eush ión <sup>34</sup>	pil low	búr dock
and	bán dit	rob ber	bur net
om	prae tice	ū sage <sup>40</sup>	eáb bage
eps	pin cers	níp pers	eas sia <sup>81</sup>
age	óf fal	ref use	eat tál
ile	hēa then	pā gan	eat nip
ub	tu mult	típ roar	eow itch
ent	ýll ness	sick ness	eow slip
l	stū dent	sehol ar	eólts foot
ne	plün der	pil lage	eóck le
ph <sup>46</sup>	cher ub	ān gel	eum in
r	pūr port	mean ing	eóm frey
dóm	slāv' er y	bönd' age	dāz' sy
ex	éd dy	whirl pool <sup>46</sup>	fēn nel
ult'	at täck'	ón set	gār lie
ir	eon cerns	bus i ness <sup>17</sup>	gín seng
ist	eom mánd	man date	hys sop
onse	re plý	an swer	i vy
ard	eow' ard	pol troon'	ka li
sāy	rû mor	re pört	lén til
y	at tēmt'	trī al	let tuce <sup>17</sup>
	Adjectives.		löv age
ül	eräft' y	eün' ning	lī chen
er	är dent	ēarn est	mäd der
ous	eón vex	round ing	mal low
y	syl van	wóod y	man drake
my	vis eous	stíck y	mil let
nal	lū rid	gloom y	ear rot
le	fixéd <sup>82</sup>	stēad y	mul len
t y	spār ing	nar row	mus tard
c y	eloud y	ob seüre'	asp ie

## Adjectives.

dūmp' ish  
mōr tal  
noi sōme  
pā geant  
rēck less  
sēn iōr<sup>39</sup>  
sēr rate  
som ber  
taw dry  
tū mid  
a fār'  
ur bāne  
erŷp' tie  
frou zy  
lout ish  
sē eret  
way ward

stū' pid  
dēad ly  
nox ious<sup>40</sup>  
pomp ous  
heed less  
ēld er  
jag ged  
dusk y  
gawd y  
tūr gid  
re mōte'  
po lite  
oe eūlt  
mūs' ty  
elown ish  
prī vate  
fro ward

sleep' y  
fā tal  
hūrt ful  
shōw y  
ēare less  
ōld er  
nōtch ed  
gloom y  
shōw y  
swōll en  
dīs tant  
gen teel'  
hīd' den  
fet id  
elum sy  
un seen'  
per vērse

## Tree and its Fruit.

chēr' ry  
chest nut  
cit ron  
āl' mōnd  
āp ple  
lem on  
man" go  
or ange  
wal' nut  
ēdf' fee  
ōl' lve  
pā paw'  
guā' va<sup>38</sup>

## Trees.

mā' ple  
mŷr tle  
āl' oe

## Verbs.

ab sōlve  
ab stāin  
ae quaint<sup>42</sup>  
ae eōrd  
as sērt  
be guile  
eo ērce  
eon fūte  
eom mune  
de fēr  
en trēat  
en hānce  
ex ceed  
in vēnt  
maīn tāin  
pro rogue  
re cede  
re store

ae quīt<sup>43</sup>  
re frāin  
ap prise  
as sēnt  
a vēr  
de lūde  
eon strāin  
re fute  
eon vērse  
de lāy  
be seech  
aug mēnt  
ex cel  
eon trīve  
sup port  
pro trāet  
re trēat  
re tūrn

dis chārgē  
for beār  
in fōrm  
a gree  
af fīrm  
de cēive  
eom pēl  
dis prōve  
dis eōurse  
post pone  
im plore  
in erease  
sur pass  
de vīse  
sus tāin  
pro lōng  
with draw  
re plāce

ū' pas<sup>40</sup>  
stād dle  
as pen  
ban yan  
eam phor<sup>46</sup>  
cē dar  
cy press  
fūs tie  
hem lock  
lāu rel  
līn den  
pop lar  
man" grove  
ār' bute  
pōck wood  
eam wood  
dog wood  
log wood  
rōse wood

## Verbs.

por tēnd'	pre sāge'	fore shōw'
re nounce	dis own	dis elaim
bäck' bite	de fame	slän' der
eon vey'	trans port	ear ry
de präve	eor rūpt	vi" ti äte
dis türb	mo lest	tröüb' le
eā hōrt	ad vīse	eoun sel
ex pänd	dis tēnd	di lāte'
ex pound	ex plāin	un fold
en sūe	sue ceed	fōl' low
im pede	re tård	hin der
in tēnd	de sīgn	pūr pose
pre diet	fore tēll	fore shōw'
bick' er	jän" gle	wrān" gle
bab ble	prat' tle	prāte
erum ple	rum ple	wrīnk' le
fūr bish	būrn ish	pol ish

## Species of Plants.

ōn' iōn <sup>39</sup>
pārs nep
pars ley
pūmp kin
plant ain'
rad ish
sal ad
seall iōn <sup>39</sup>
sor rel
tān sy
tēa sel
thīs tle
tū lip
tūr nip
r/hū bār b
mēl on
bam boo'

glīt' ter	glīs' ten
nūrt ūre <sup>40</sup>	nour ish
shäck le	hop ple
dan dle	ea rēss'
grum ble	eom plāin
ig nīte'	in flāme
ōf' fer	pre sēnt
rēck on	eom pūte
sol ace	eon sole
res pite	sus pēnd
a lārm'	stārt' le
af flet	dis trēas'
em broil	in volve
trans äet	per fōrm
un brāce	re lāx
sčē' ond	sup pōrt
wār rant	se eure
pēr feet	fīn' ish
op pūgn'	op pōse'

spärk' le
chēr ish
fet ter
fon dle
mūr mur
kīn dle
pro pōse'
nūm' ber
eōm fort
de lāy'
frīgh' en
tröüb le
dis trāet'
mān' āge
slack en
pro mōte'
in sūre <sup>40</sup>
eom plēte
at täck

## Dogs.

bār' bet
bān dog
bēa gle
mās tiff
pūp py
span iel <sup>39</sup>

## Shrubs.

āl' der
brī er
ha zel
hēn bano

## Trees.

rēd'-ōak
live-oak
bläck-oak
white-oak <sup>40</sup>
wīl low
shad dock

## SECTION XI.

Participles.

Participles.

blĭnk' ing	wĭnk' ing	blōs' sōm ing	blōw' ing
chat ting	talk ing	eā per ing	skĭp ping
erōk ing	bēnd ing	cēn sūr ing <sup>oo</sup>	blām ing
eānt ing	tōss ing	eōl or ing	dye ing
drag ging	draw ing	fām ish ing	stārv ing
drub bing	bēat ing	hee tor ing	vēx ing
dēal ing	trād ing	lā bor ing	toil ing
ford ing	wād ing	nūm ber ing	count ing
fūs ing	smēlt ing	pūr chas ing	buŷ ing
flĭng ing	eāst ing	plūn der ing	rōb bing
grub bing	dĭg ging	pil fer ing	stēal ing
gull ing	trick ing	red den ing	blūsh ing
hāil ing	eall ing	riv et ing	elinch ing
hoist ing	rāis ing	sev er ing	pārt ing
hēal ing	eūr ing	tow er ing	sōar ing
hārm ing	hūrt ing	trāv ers ing	erdes ing
jād ing	tīr ing	wan der ing	rōv ing
lōan' ing	lēnd' ing	a void' ing	shūn' ning
laud ing	prāis ing	as sĭst ing	āid ing
lūsh ing	whĭp ping	be stōw ing	gĭv ing
lēap ing	jump ing	be flĭt ting	sūit ing
push ing	ūrg ing	eon fĭd ing	trūst ing
pĭl ing	hēap ing	dif fūs ing	spread ing
play ing	sport ing	de fray ing	pāy ing
quĭt ting	leav ing	ex tēnd ing	reach ing
shut ting	elōs ing	e vinc ing	prōv ing
slāy ing	kĭll ing	per fōrm ing	dō ing
tēst ing	trŷ ing	re tāin ing	hōld ing
tŷ ing	bind ing	re pōs ing	rēst ing
veer ing	chang ing	sa lūt ing	greet ing
vēnd ing	sēll ing	in elĭn ing	lēan ing
wāit ing	stāy ing	wāy/ lay ing	watĉ ing
wĭn ning	gain ing	wea ry ing	tīr ing
wīnd ing	tūrn ing	se erēt' ing	hīd ing
warp ing	twĭst ing	re bŭk ing	chīd ing
stār ing	gāz ing	pe rūš ing	read ing

## SECTION XII.

Adverbs.

apt' ly  
 brief' ly  
 blank ly  
 clean ly  
 bare ly  
 cheer ly  
 du ly  
 faint ly  
 frank ly  
 firm ly  
 fleet ly  
 fresh ly  
 gent ly  
 glib ly  
 good ly  
 gross ly  
 fit' ly  
 short ly  
 pale ly  
 nice ly  
 mere ly  
 live ly  
 fit ly  
 fee bly  
 free ly  
 strong ly  
 swift ly  
 new ly<sup>22</sup>  
 soft ly  
 smooth ly  
 come ly  
 coarse ly

Adverbs.

bash' ful ly  
 dear i ly  
 dis tant ly  
 fa tal ly  
 filth i ly  
 for ward ly  
 grate ful ly  
 gib ing ly  
 hap pi ly  
 hand some ly  
 harm ful ly  
 heart i ly  
 heed ful ly  
 ho li ly  
 lav ish ly  
 le gal ly  
 mod' est ly  
 gloom i ly  
 re mote' ly  
 mor' tal ly  
 dirt i ly  
 ea ger ly  
 pleas ant ly  
 seorn ful ly  
 luck i ly  
 grace ful ly  
 hurt ful ly  
 sin cere' ly  
 care' ful ly  
 pi ous ly  
 waste ful ly  
 law ful ly

gruff' ly  
 gay ly  
 low ly  
 mild ly  
 plain ly  
 pert ly  
 plump ly  
 poor ly  
 right ly  
 sage ly  
 sharp ly  
 slack ly  
 scant ly  
 snug ly  
 stern ly  
 strict ly  
 vast ly  
 base ly  
 queer ly<sup>62</sup>  
 rough ly<sup>46</sup>  
 fine ly  
 meek ly  
 calm ly  
 clear ly  
 smart ly  
 round ly  
 mean ly  
 just ly  
 wise ly  
 keen ly  
 loose ly  
 scarce ly  
 safe ly  
 harsh ly  
 close ly  
 great ly  
 vile ly  
 odd ly

pr' dent ly  
 play ful ly  
 pen sive ly  
 peace ful ly  
 pee vish ly  
 per feet ly  
 per verse' ly  
 po lite ly  
 pre cise ly  
 pri vate ly  
 slug gish ly  
 sin ful ly  
 scant i ly  
 tim id ly  
 tac it ly  
 ver i ly  
 vi' cious ly  
 de cent ly  
 stin gi ly  
 dis ereet' ly  
 sport' ive ly  
 so ber ly  
 qui et ly<sup>62</sup>  
 fret ful ly  
 eom pl'ete' ly  
 stub' born ly  
 gen teel' ly  
 ex' act ly  
 se' eret ly  
 la zi ly  
 wick ed ly  
 nar row ly  
 eow ard ly  
 si lent ly  
 cer tain ly  
 eor rupt' ly  
 pro'p' er ly  
 nig gard ly

## SECTION XIII.

Nouns.		Nouns.		Quadrupeds.
āl' ti tūde	height	af fēe' tion <sup>79</sup>	love	āpe
bev er āge	drink	ārm' is tice	trūce	beār
ean ti els	sōng	bra vā' do	brāg	būck
eal ū met <sup>40</sup>	pipe	cæ sū rā	pause	cow
eon di ment	sauce	eol līs' iōn <sup>92</sup>	elāsh	eālf
erā ni um	skūll	eon eus sion <sup>90</sup>	shock	eōlt
crū ci fix	erōss	eon vēr sion <sup>78</sup>	chānge	deer
dēs ti ny	fāte	eon tū sion <sup>91</sup>	brūise	dōg
dom i cile	house	eom pūl sion	fōrce	ēlk
firm a ment	skȳ	de cep tion	cheat	fāwn
fūr be low	flounce	di rec tion	course	gōat
fō li āge	lēaves	līg' a tūre	bānd	hārt
gēm i ni	twīns	mo nās' tie	mōnk	hōg
eon fi dence	trust	o bēi sance	bow	hōrse
id i ot	fool	o rā' tion	speech	hīnd
in te ger	whōle	pa vīl iōn <sup>39</sup>	tēnt	hound
lār' ce ny	thēft	po tā' tion <sup>79</sup>	draught <sup>45</sup>	māre
lāt i tūde	breadth	eāt' a logue	list	mūle
lon ġi tude	length	nō ble man	peer	moose
mae ū lā <sup>40</sup>	spot	tēst a ment	wīll	ōx
moi e ty	hālf	tēr ma gant	seōld	rōe
ōr i ġin	sōurce	vēs ti bule	porch	swine
or i son	prāy' er	Adjectives.		shote
pār a gram	pūn	bī' na ry	twō	sheep
pēr qui site <sup>92</sup>	fee	seūr ril ous	vīle	stāg
pār ent āge	bīrth	sīn is ter	bād	steer
rēm e dy	eūre	sor row fūl	sad	wōlf
ret i nue	train	sīm i lar	like	whēlp <sup>90</sup>
sus te nance	food	in fēr' tile	bāre	lamb
sūr' cin' gle	gīrth	pro dīg' ious <sup>43</sup>	hūge	kid
seō ri a	drōss	un eom mon	rāre	pig
pā geant ry	shōw	prē' ter it	pāst	fox
hap hāz' ard	chānce	im po lite'	rūde	nag
man dā mus	writ	nēe tar ous	sweet	eub
per eūs sion <sup>90</sup>	strōke	a cē' tous	sour	cūr

## Verbs.

eôm' pro mit  
eoun ter feit  
ël e vate  
heb e tate  
jae ū late<sup>40</sup>  
lac er ate  
nav i gate  
nom i nate  
ob li gate  
in to nate  
pen e trate  
pū ri fy  
rū mi nate  
sīg ni fy  
tērm in ate  
tū me fy  
ūni du late

plēdge  
fōrge  
raise  
blūnt  
dārt  
teār  
sāil  
name  
bind  
sound  
pierce  
elēanse  
mūse  
mean  
ēnd  
swell  
wāve

## Verbs.

cīe' a trize  
fab ric ate  
flag el late  
gēr mi nate  
pāl pi tate  
tor re fy  
dis eol' or  
in hāb it  
re lin quish<sup>57</sup>  
vōg' e tate  
sae ri fice<sup>55</sup>  
des pu mate  
en eūm' ber  
ad vent ūre<sup>40</sup>  
in eūrv ate  
tān' ta lize  
o ver stōck'

hēal  
frame  
seotūrge  
sprout  
thrōb  
pārch  
tīnge  
dwell  
lēave  
sprout  
slāy  
frōth  
lōad  
dāre  
bēnd  
tēase  
fīll  
eūre  
buīld  
lash  
bud  
bēat  
dry  
stain  
līve  
quit<sup>62</sup>  
grōw  
kīll  
fōam  
elōg  
risk  
erōqk  
plāgue  
erowd

de mōn' strate  
dis eōm fit  
en ām or  
eā hib it  
ex tin" guish<sup>56</sup>  
un der stānd'  
im por tūne  
gas eon ade  
o ver eāst  
o ver pāss  
o ver tāke  
un der mine  
seār' i fy  
sur rēn' der  
sat' ū rate<sup>40</sup>  
eor us eate  
pū tre fy  
eon trīb' ūte  
de nūd ate

prōve  
rout  
chārm  
shōw  
quēnch<sup>62</sup>  
knōw  
tūrge  
bōast  
eloud  
erōss  
eātch  
sap  
seratch  
yiēld  
fīll  
flash  
rot  
give  
strip

## Nouns.

grāv' i ty  
log ger head  
mēr chan dise  
sēp ul eher  
spee ta ele  
in cīs' iōn<sup>52</sup>  
mūg' ni tūde  
sig na tūre

weight  
dōlt  
goods  
grāve  
show  
gāsh  
bulk  
sīgn  
hēft  
dunce  
wāres  
tōmb  
sīght  
eūt  
sīze  
mārk

## Adjectives.

ex plīc' it  
in trep id  
la eon ie  
prīn' ci pal  
sā pi ent  
mēt tle sōme  
val or ous  
vig or ous  
virt ū ous<sup>40</sup>

elēar  
brave  
brief  
main  
sage  
brīsk  
brāve  
strōng  
good  
plāin  
bold  
shōrt  
chiēf  
wise  
gay  
bold  
stout  
chāste



## SECTION XIV.

Nouns.		Nouns.	
ăn' nals	ehron' i ele <sup>s</sup>	bă' sis	foun dă' tion'
ăl ien <sup>89</sup>	for eign er	eha os	con fu sion <sup>91</sup>
bo nus	prē mi um	eôn cert	a gree ment
ěăp tive	prīs on er	dis eount	de dŭe tion
cen sus	num ber ing	ex it	de pärt ũre <sup>40</sup>
chī na	pŏr ce lăin	her ald	pro elăim er
elois ter	nŭn ner y	jŭ rist	ci vīl ian <sup>89</sup>
chăp man	mărk et man	ni ter	sălt pē ter
deș ert	wīl der ness	nuz sance	an noy ance
găr ner	gran a ry	pa tron	sup pŏrt er
gĕn try	gĕn tle men	prôc ęss	pro ceed ing <sup>s</sup>
hom age	rev er ence	sĕe tion <sup>79</sup>	di vīs iŏn <sup>92</sup>
jus tice	eq ui ty <sup>87</sup>	trăi tor	be trăy er
in quest <sup>82</sup>	in quī ry	ty ro	be gīn ner
nun ciō <sup>87</sup>	mēs' sen ger	ve tion	a noint ing
out rage	vī o lence	ver sion <sup>73</sup>	trans lă tion
mīd' riff	dī a phragm <sup>46</sup>	be quĕst <sup>62</sup>	lĕg' a cy
păr son	elĕr gy man	de spăir	hŏpe less nes
pĕas ant	eoŭn try man	ga zĕtte	news pa per <sup>2</sup>
pil grim	trav el er	gran dee	nŏ ble man
pŏrt er	ear ri er	fă tigue	wea ri ness
prŏx y	sub sti tute		
quăn tum <sup>62</sup>	quăn ti ty	eôn' trite	pĕn' i tent
săm ple	spĕc i men	dŏ cile	tĕach a ble
sŭr plus	ŏ ver plus	du ly	prŏp er ly
vĕe tor	eôn quer or <sup>57</sup>	fī nite	lim it ed
vă grant	vag a bond	yŏuth ful	jŭ ve nile
vĭg or	en er gy	di vĕrsĕ'	dĭf fer ent
wiz ard	eôn jur er	dis jŭnet	sep a rate
mad ness	dis trăĕ' tion <sup>79</sup>	gro tesque <sup>57</sup>	lŭ di erous
mŏ tive	in dŭce ment	un săfe	hăz ard ous
dis lĭke'	a vĕr sion <sup>78</sup>	eôst' ly	ex pĕn' sive
de fĕnse	pro tĕe tion	hărm less	in nox ious <sup>60</sup>
neg leet	o mis sion <sup>80</sup>	a kŭn'	re lăt ed
fărm' er	hŭs' band man	ab strŭse	dĭf fi cult

## Adjectives.

Adjectives.		Verbs.	
tent	pow' er ful	X ae eou' ter	e quip <sup>62</sup>
less	pīt i less	be wīl der	eon fūse
dry	sev er al	eon sum mate	pēr' feet
nant	mō tion less <sup>70</sup>	de tēr mine	de cīde'
ly	de strūet' ive	en eom pass	sur round
stant	un chāng' ing	en vēl op	in wrāp
rupt	in sōlv ent	ex pā ti āte <sup>71</sup>	en lārge
ent	be eom ing	re eov er	re gān
low	un sōwed'	ār' ro gate	as sume
bid	dis eased	ag i tate	dis tūrb
l	el līp' tie	āl ien ate <sup>80</sup>	es trānge
tie	di gest ive	eāl eu late	eon pute
āre'	ap prīsed'	eul ti vate	im prōve
dign	de sērvēd	erim i nate	ae eūse
ate	de dūe' tion	ded i cate	de vote
late	eon pōsed'	det o nate	ex plode
roid	dēs' ti tute	der o gate	de trāet

Verbs.			
āze'	as tōn' ish	ēd' ū eate <sup>40</sup>	in strūet'
ange	dis ōr der	ex pi ate	a tōne
me	en līght en	ex pli eate	un fold
size'	o ver tūrn'	grat i fy	in dūlge
seize	dis pos sēs	it er ate	re pēat
ach	dis en gāge	mys ti fy	ob seure
peet	eā ām' ine	mit i gate	as suage <sup>80</sup>
pend	o ver hāng'	mul ti ply	in erease
vāl	o ver eōme	mag ni fy	en lārge
vērt	o ver thrōw	man ci pate	en slāve
eue	de līv' er	ōr na ment	a dōrn
uīte <sup>62</sup>	reē' om pense	pāc i fy	ap pēase
root	ex tīr' pate	glō ri fy	ex tōl
ich	fēr' til ize	tōl er ate	al low
wit	o ver rēach'	ree ti fy	eor rēet
fer	dis a gree	ter ri fy	frīght' en
der	sēp' a rate	un der tāke'	en gāge'
al	em ū late <sup>40</sup>	re cāpt' ūre <sup>40</sup>	re take
		hār' mo nize	a gree

Verbs		Nouns	
prôph' e sy <sup>46</sup>	pre dict'	är eä' na	sē' erets
rät i fy	eon firm	ap pär el	elôth ing
ren o vate	re new <sup>22</sup>	a sÿ lum	rēf ūge
vil i fy	de fāme	a vül sion <sup>78</sup>	rend ing
vin di eate	de fēnd	au rō ra	mörn ing
äl ter eate	wrăn' gle	a būn dance	plēn ty
ex pe dite	hāst en	al lī ance	ūn iōn <sup>40</sup>
eat e chise	quēst iōn <sup>40</sup>	com būs tiōn <sup>39</sup>	būrn ing
com pli ment	flat ter	com mō tiōn <sup>79</sup>	tū mult
eon se erate	hal low	eog nī' tiōn	knōwl edge
eor ru gate	wrink le	de cērp' tiōn	pluck ing
ful mi nate	thun der	dis cī ple	lēarn er
guār an ty	war rant	ef fūl gence	bright ness
ir ri gate	wā ter	e nig ma	rīd dle
in du rate	hārd en	e pis tle	let ter
mad e fy	moist en	er rā tum	er ror
mol li fy	sōft en	ex ěr tiōn	ef fōrt
scēn' til late	spār k' le	ex eū' sion <sup>78</sup>	rām' bling
e lōn' gate	lēngth en	in sūr gent	reb el
en rāpt' ūre <sup>40</sup>	trans pōrt'	mo nī' tiōn	warn ing
im āg ine	fān' cy	per mis' sion <sup>80</sup>	lī cense
ap per tāin'	be lōng'	phy si' cian <sup>46</sup>	dōe tor
eōn' tro vert	dis pūte	quin tes' sence <sup>62</sup>	es sence
eo a lēscē	ū nite <sup>40</sup>	sa lī va	spit tle
cir eum vent	de ceive	sue cēs sion <sup>80</sup>	sē riēs
ef fer vesce	fer mēt	su dā tiōn <sup>79</sup>	swēat ing
in ter diet	for bid	vo lū' tiōn	will ing
per se vēre	per sist	bag a tēlle'	trī fle
rep re hēnd	re prōve	āp' er tūre	ō pen ing
ad ver tise	pūb' lish	lev i ty	light ness
dis ap pear	van ish	mag ni tūde	great ness
eoun ter vail	bal ance	mut ter er	grūm bler
o ver poise	out weigh'	rab id ness	mad ness
con dēn' sate	com prēss	quī et ness <sup>62</sup>	cālm ness
be spat ter	sprīnk' le	ma tūre' ness	ripe ness
trans fig ūre <sup>40</sup>	trans fōrm'	lēg' a cy	be quēst <sup>62</sup>

Nouns.		Nouns.	
i ty	frīēnd' ship	pau' ci ty	few' ness <sup>22</sup>
ny	an' guish <sup>26</sup>	pōp ū lace <sup>40</sup>	pēo ple
ē past	fore' taste	prōs e lyte	eōn vert
ep sy	blīnd ness	plēn i tūde	full ness
h i teet	buīld er	pū gīl ist	bōx er
v i ty	shōrt ness	rau ci ty	hōarse ness
um ny	slān der	rēg i men	di et
ti lage	gris tle	rēg is ter	rēe ord
a plasm	pōul tice	res er voir <sup>27</sup>	cis tern
al ry	knight hōd	rū bī go	mil dew <sup>22</sup>
e nant	eōn tract	sā' pi ence	wis dōm
to dy	keep ing	sōl i tūde	lōne ness
ri ment	dām age	spec i men	sēm ple
si dence	dis eord	spee ū lum <sup>40</sup>	mir ror
ary	jōū' nal	sum ma ry	ab stract
i fice	buīld ing	tet a nus	lock jaw
bas sy	mes sage	fal la cy	de cēt'
tre pōt' <sup>4</sup>	wāre' house	hār' le quin <sup>57</sup>	buf foon'
a' i ly	house hold	māl a dy	dis ease
per y	trī fle	a chiēve' ment	ex ploīt
ber ish	jār gon	in tēn tion <sup>79</sup>	de sign
mo ny	eōn eord	im mēr sion <sup>78</sup>	plūng' ing
band ry	till age	re dēmp tion	ran sōm
eu bus	nīght māre	eom pact ness	elōse ness
er ty	free dōm	trans gress or	sīn ner
n a ele	shāck le	eon cise ness	briēf ness
n di eant	beg gar	prōd' i gy	wōn der
i um	hā tred	āir i ness	gāy ness
i due	rēm nant	Adjectives.	
ri ty	elēan ness	ān' nu al	yēar' ly
a mōur	lōv er	ar ro gant	hāugh ty
a digm	mōd el	eā pa ble	ā ble
eū' tion <sup>79</sup>	eall ing	eūr so ry	hās ty
a pet	rām part	dēe ū ple <sup>40</sup>	tēn fold
vēr' sion <sup>78</sup>	tūrn ing	des pe rate	hōpe less
īl ia ry <sup>39</sup>	hēlp er	plāu si ble	spē cious <sup>67</sup>

Adjectives.		Adjectives.	
dū' bi ous	doubt' fūl	de ft' cient	want' ing
du pli eate	doūb le	ef ful' gent	shīn ing
dūr a ble	lāst ing	e las tie	sprīng y
ēl o gant	grāce fūl	fa cē tious <sup>71</sup>	spōrt ive
fin i eal	fōp pish	li quēs cent <sup>62</sup>	mēlt ing
fōrt ū nate <sup>40</sup>	luck y	qui es cent	rest ing
frūc tu ous	frūit fūl	vi vā cious <sup>67</sup>	live ly
hid e ous	fright fūl	āc' cu rate	eā āet'
in do lent	la zy	eoūrt e ous	po lite
lū mi nous	shīn ing	suf ft' cient	e nough <sup>48</sup>
lu so ry	play fūl	tān' ta mount	ē qual <sup>62</sup>
māx i mum	great est	prob a. ble	like ly
dis gūst' fūl	loath sōma	quād ru ple	four fold
nēg' li gēnt	heed less	quīn tu ple	five fold
ō di ous	hāte fūl	sē ri ous	sōl emn
op por tūne'	time ly	so nō' rous	sound ing
pēt ū lant <sup>40</sup>	frēt fūl	sūmpt' ū ous <sup>40</sup>	eōst ly
pon der ous	weight y	trip li eate	three fold

## SECTION XV.

## COUPLETS OF WORDS UNLIKE IN PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING.

LĒV' EE, an assembly of visitors.	l'ŌM' ICE, a light, porous stone.
LĒV Y, to impose and collect. [tion.	L'ŌM ACE, fruit crushed or ground.
LĒAV' EN, that causes fermenta-	PĪs' TIL, the pointal of a flower.
E LĒV' EN, ten with one added.	PĪs TOL, the smallest of fire-arms.
MĀR' TIN, a kind of swallow.	PYR' IED, had sympathy for.
MĀR TEN, a kind of weasel. [ly.	PIT TED, marked by the small-pox.
MĒD' DLĒ, to take part officious.	PRI' ER, one who pries.
MĒD AL, piece of metal, stamped.	PRI OR, before; formerly.
MŪs' TERED, collected, as troops.	RĒD' DISH, somewhat red.
MŪs TARD, a plant and its seed.	RĀD ISH, an esculent plant. [things.
ŌT' TER, an amphibious animal.	RE CĒIPT', direction for making
ŌT TAR, the essence of roses.	RĒC' I PE, a medical prescription.
PĀs' TOR, the minister of a church.	RĒL' Ie, that which remains.
PĀST ŪRE <sup>40</sup> , grazing land. [goods.	RĒL IET, a widow.
PĒD' DLĒ, to travel and retail	STĀT' ŪRE <sup>40</sup> , a carved image.
PĒD AL, foot-key of a piano, &c.	STĀT ŪRE <sup>40</sup> , the height of a man.
PĒND' ANT, a long narrow flag at	TĀL' ENTS, natural abilities.
PĒND ENT, hanging. [mast-head.	TĀL ONS, the claws of a bird.
PIL' LAR, a supporting column.	TĒN' OR, purport; part in music.
PIL LOW, a cushion for the head.	TĒN' ŪRE <sup>40</sup> , a holding, as of lands.
PI' NY, abounding with pines.	TRĒA' TIES, compacts of nations.
PĒ' O NY, a plant and flower.	TRĒA TISE, a written discourse.

## SECTION XVI.

Verbs.		Kinds of Cloth.	
děe' o rate	a dōrn'	děck	bāz' at
eū lo gize <sup>40</sup>	ex tōl	prāise	bat ist
gōr mand ize	de vour	gōrge	ben gal'
īn tī mate	sug gēst	hīnt	bōn' ten
in sti gate	in cīte	ūrge	blank et
lib er ate	re lease	free	buck ram
maeh i nate	eon trive	plān	buff in
rid i eule	de ride	mock	eām brie
stim ū late <sup>40</sup>	ex cite	rouse	eām let
eon jēet' ūre <sup>40</sup>	sur mise	guess	ean vas
in hib it	re strain	hīn' der	eār pet
eon de scēnd'	vouch safe	deign	eōt ton
dis em bārk	de bārk	lānd	eōs sas
un der gō	en dūre	beār	dām ask
dis sēv' er	sēv' er	pārt	drug get
nū' mer ate	num ber	eount	duf fel
ōs' cil late	vī brate	swīng	flān' nel
pēr eo late	fīl ter	strāin	flor ence
sūf fo eate	stī fle	choke	fus tian <sup>60</sup>
ap pre hēnd'	ar rēst'	seize	grog ram
dis en gāge	de tach	loose	ging ham
oe eā' sion <sup>91</sup>	pro dūce	eause	hol land
in hēr it	pos sēss	hēir	kēr sey
trān' quīl ize <sup>57</sup>	al lāy	eālm	līn en
pac i fy	ap pease	soothe	lus tring
dis fīg' ūre <sup>40</sup>	im pāir	mār	mus lin
īn' flu ence	per suāde <sup>90</sup>	mōve	sat in
dē vi ate	wān' der	strāy	tab by
dīs si pate	seāt ter	waste	vel vet
in sti tute	ap point'	fix	bro eāde'
at tēm' per	sōft en	fit	bāg' ging
o ver hāng'	pro jēet'	jut	nan keen'
de mōl' ish	de stroy	rāze	brogd' eloth
ae quī ēsce <sup>62</sup>	as sēnt	yield	sheet ing
in ter mit	sus pend	cease	sāck ing

Nouns.			Species of Plants.
är' bi ter	üm' pīre	jūdge	a eän' thus
eoun te nance	vis aģe	face	ba ril la
fals i ty	false hood	lie	ci cū ta
pīn na ele	sūm mit	tōp	när cīs sus
sen ti nel	sen try	guārd	po tā to
a mūse' ment	pās time	spōrt	to mā to
i o ta	tīt tle	jōt	to bāe eo
īm' pe tus	im pulse	fōrce	eār' a way
pro bā' tion <sup>79</sup>	trī al	proof	cel e ry
quī' e tūde <sup>82</sup>	re pōse'	rēst	ci e ly
dis sēn' sion <sup>78</sup>	dīs' eord	strife	eham o mile
är mā da	squād ron <sup>82</sup>	fleet	daf fo dil
eon dūet or	lēad er	chiēf	eg lan tine
pō' ten cy	pow er	strēngth	hŷ a cinth
eūr ri ele	eār riage	chāise	hēl le bore
eav i ty	eav ern	cave	jes sa mine
ōr di nance	stat ūte <sup>40</sup>	lāw	in di go
čhev a kēr'	hōrse' man	knīght	lāv' en der
āl' i ment	nū tri ment	food	mar i gold
ärt i fice	strāt a ġem	trick	sā vor y
tēģ ū ment <sup>40</sup>	eōv er ing	eōat	Trees.
ī dle ness	lā zi ness	slōth	būt' ter nut
āp er tūre	o pen ing	hole	but ton wood
im ple ment	u tēn' sil	tool	cin na mon
pōr ti eo	pī āz za	pōrch	eb o ny
sōr cer ess	en chānt ress	witch	hick o ry
ad vān' tage	bēn' e fit	gāzn	mul ber ry
me ān der	lab y rinth	maze	ev er green
dis prōf it	det ri ment	lōss	sye a more
ōp' ū lent <sup>40</sup>	āf' flu ent	rīch	whīte-cē dar
im po tent	im be cile	wēak	rēd-ce dar
re lūe' tant	un wīll' ing	lōth	rōck-ma ple
trans pārent	pel lū cid	clear	sōft-ma ple
qu thēn tie	ģēn' ū ine <sup>40</sup>	trūe	bā o bab
re pul sive	for bīd' ding	eōld	ār bo ret
			ār bus cle

## SECTION XVII.

Verbs.			Insects.
ib' ūte <sup>40</sup>	as eribe'	im pūte'	ant
n don	de sērt	for sake	bee
em ble	eon vēne	eol lēt	būg
nowl edge	a vow	eon fess	flea
ēi gle	se dūce	en tice	fly
rū ci ate <sup>72</sup>	tor mēnt	tōrt' ūre <sup>40</sup>	mite
ir pret	ex plāin	ex pound'	gnāt
mūl gate	pro mūlge	pūb' lish	mōth
ti gate	chas tise	pun ish	drōne
fy	eon fīrm	sane tion <sup>79</sup>	louse
ū late <sup>40</sup>	ad jūst	ar rānge'	tick
pli eate	en trēat	im plore	wōrm
a cide'	eon cūr	a gree	wasp
pre hēnd	in elūde	com prīse	breeze
tra diet	gain sāy	de ny	boud
nīn' ish	de erease	lēss' en	dōr
			Tools.
ō' sōm	in elōse'	sur round'	saw
ō ken	fore show	de nōte	gouge
a vow'	dis own	de ny	rake
o bgy	re fuse	neg lēt	spade
er loqk	in spēt	re view <sup>23</sup>	plow
er est	eon cērn	en gāge	shēars
ron ize	sup pōrt	fā' vor	gr' ger
ī fy	in fōrm	pūb lish	chis el
Adjectives.			elev is
bar ous	erū' el	brū' tal	eolt er
ter ous	noi sy	loud	hār row
ri ble	drēad fūl	dīre	ham mer
cy on	pēace fūl	eālm	hatch et
x i mate	near est	nēxt	hāy-knife
i mate	fi nal	lāst	pīch fork
jēs' tie	state ly	grānd	sick le
eu lar	ro tūnd'	round	erā dle
e nēt' ie <sup>46</sup>	frān' tie	mād	serāp er
ū ous <sup>40</sup>	fool ish	wēak	



## Nouns.

prög' e ny  
sal a ry  
sêrv i tûde  
eon tôr' tion<sup>79</sup>  
eur mûd géon<sup>82</sup>  
en grāv er  
eĕ ĕm plar  
re sem blance  
tār' di ness  
in jûne' tion  
hôm' i ly  
apt i tûde  
bound a ry  
ĕe sta sy  
elĕan li ness  
ob tûse' ness  
eon eŭr rence

ôff' spring  
stī pend  
slāv er y  
writh ing  
nĭg gard  
seulpt or  
pat tern  
sem blance  
lāte ness  
pre cept  
dis eourse  
ăpt' ness  
prē cinet  
răpt ūre<sup>40</sup>  
nēat ness  
blūnt ness  
a gree' ment

Is' sūe<sup>76</sup>  
wā ges  
bōnd age  
twist ing  
mī ser  
eārv er  
mōd el  
like ness  
slow ness  
eom mând'  
sēr' mon  
fīt ness  
lim it  
trans port  
pŭre ness  
dŭll ness  
as sēnt'

## Vessels.

bōwl  
bŭtt  
eāsk  
eān  
eup  
flāsk  
jār  
jŭg  
keg  
pārl  
pān  
mug  
tub  
tiēre  
erŭse  
tŭrn  
vāse

## Adjectives.

eā' ri ous  
cīr eum speet  
jōe ū lar<sup>40</sup>  
jō vi al  
pēnd ū lous<sup>40</sup>  
sen sŭ al<sup>69</sup>  
som no lent  
prod i gal  
ut ter most  
vig i lant  
in sĭp' id  
in hēr ent  
fē' eund  
re lĭg' ious<sup>43</sup>  
elan des tine  
ĭn' fi nite  
del i eate  
dif fer ent

pŭ' trid  
eāu tiours<sup>71</sup>  
jo eŭse'  
jōl' ly  
hang ing  
eār nal  
drow sy  
pro fŭse'  
ex treme  
a lērt  
văp' id  
in nāte'  
pro lĭf' ie  
de vout'  
sē' eret  
ēnd less  
dān ty  
un like'

rōt' ten  
prŭ dent  
wăg gish  
mer ry  
swing ing  
flesh ly  
sleep y  
lav ish  
fŭr thest  
watch ful  
tāste less  
ĭn born  
frŭit ful  
pī ous  
pri vate  
ĭm mēse'  
tēn' der  
dis tŭet'

## Measures.

ēll  
foot  
ĭnch  
pōle  
rōd  
rood  
mīle  
yārd  
lēague

## Weights.

ounce  
pound  
drām  
grāin  
tŭn  
Scats.  
stool  
bēnch

## SECTION XVIII.

Adjectives.		Adjectives.
po site	sūt' a ble	im plīc' it
pa ble	blām a ble	in ces sant
dent	mān i fest	pa thet ie
o lous	triv i al	prog nōs tie
mi nent	im pēnd' ing	vin dīc tive
ta ble	chāngē' a ble	sūb' se quent <sup>62</sup>
ma nent	dūr a ble	trāi tor ous
il ous	dān ġer ous	tēm per ate
e vant	pēr ti nent	mēr ci less
i ble	lāugh a ble <sup>45</sup>	ōb so lete
n ū ous <sup>40</sup>	vīg or ous	on er ous
er ie al <sup>46</sup>	glob ū lar <sup>40</sup>	in fa mous
i tant	fīght ing	ē qua ble <sup>62</sup>
stā' ble	in cōn' stant	in dūl' ġent
mōr tal	un dī ing	ma tēr nal
vīcē fūl	in vēnt ive	ra pā cious <sup>67</sup>
		re gārd' fūl
' bi ent	sur round' ing	er rāt ie
pi ous	a būn dant	in vee tive
so lute	li cen tious <sup>71</sup>	im pā tient <sup>71</sup>
so lent	in sult ing	il le gal
ble	ex pōsed'	dis trūst fūl
is per ous	sue cēss' fūl	im mod est
ēr ū lous <sup>62</sup>	eom plāin ing	īn' tri eate
thār' tie	pūr' ga tive	pre cō' cious <sup>67</sup>
i tīn ġent	cās ū al <sup>39</sup>	rēc' re ant
rus eant	glit ter ing	in dis creet'
mil iar <sup>39</sup>	in ti mate	mār' vel ous
lū cial <sup>67</sup>	eon fi dent	nīg gard ly
qua cious	tālk a tive	nō tion al <sup>79</sup>
trī' tious	noūr ish ing	mēd dle sōme
tent ous	om in ous	mū ti nous
is sant	pow er fūl	om nīs' cient <sup>74</sup>
bēs' cent	rēd den ing	mi nā cious <sup>67</sup>
men dous	ter ri ble	me thōd ie
io it	un lāw' fūl	

## Nouns.

## Nouns.

ăv' er age  
 bar ri er  
 eal en dar  
 eom i ty  
 eon ti nence  
 eol lo quy<sup>62</sup>  
 den i zen  
 dig ni ty  
 eha rist<sup>40</sup>  
 y mon  
 gence  
 a gate  
 i tude  
 hen ism  
 s try  
 a ence  
 sa ere

mē' di um  
 ōb sta ele  
 ăl ma nae  
 eoŭr te sy  
 chās ti ty  
 dī a logue  
 cīt i zen  
 nō ble ness  
 sāe ra ment  
 prim i tive  
 tŭrg en cy  
 fū gi tive  
 thānk fŭl ness  
 pā gan ism  
 dīl i gence  
 ig no rance  
 bŭtch er y

de eō rum  
 du ūn na  
 e lix ir  
 bēn' e fit  
 en ti ty  
 ō pi ate  
 rēe ti tude  
 ren e gade  
 sat el lite  
 sen ti ment  
 sym pa thy  
 ten e ments  
 dis ōr' der  
 'fru ŷ' tiōn  
 im pōs' tor  
 ne gā tion<sup>79</sup>  
 op po nent

dē' cen cy  
 gōv ern ess  
 eōr di al  
 ad vān' tage  
 eĕ ŷt ence  
 nar eot ie  
 ūp' rīght ness  
 vag a bond  
 at tēnd' ant  
 o pin iōn<sup>80</sup>  
 eom pas sion<sup>80</sup>  
 pos ses sions  
 dis tŭrb ance  
 en joy ment  
 de cēiv er  
 de ni al  
 op pōs er

te or  
 nu di ty  
 pān to mime  
 ped a gogue  
 pēr fi dy  
 sāne ti tude  
 seot o my  
 pō tent ate  
 pu ni ness  
 safe guārd  
 ăr den cy  
 ŷd i om  
 ab sti nence  
 sē ere cy  
 pro fūse' ness  
 chās' tīse ment  
 de file' ment  
 in eŭr sion<sup>78</sup>  
 ob sērv ance

fīre' ball  
 na ked ness  
 mŷm ie ry  
 sehool mās ter  
 trēach er y  
 hō li ness  
 dīz zi ness  
 sōv er eign  
 līt tle ness  
 de fēse'  
 fēr' ven cy  
 dī a leet  
 tēm per ance  
 prī va cy  
 lāv ish ness  
 eor rēe' tion<sup>79</sup>  
 pol lū tion  
 in va sion<sup>81</sup>  
 at tēn tion

par tī' tiōn  
 pe ti' tiōn  
 pre cis' iōn<sup>82</sup>  
 pro vī so  
 re tēn tion<sup>79</sup>  
 vē' he mence  
 vēr ti go  
 vīs it ant  
 re pŭb' lie  
 ō vert ūre<sup>40</sup>  
 ex tīne' tion  
 a vēr sion<sup>78</sup>  
 in cīte ment  
 eom mo tion  
 mī gra tion  
 a bāsh ment  
 ex pan sion  
 sŭf' fer ance  
 leg a tōr

di vīs' iōn<sup>82</sup>  
 en trēat y  
 eĕ ŷet ness  
 eon di' tiōn  
 re tāin ing  
 vī o lence  
 gīd di ness  
 vīs it or  
 eom' mon wealth  
 pro pō sal  
 de strŭe tion  
 a void ing  
 in cēn tive  
 ex cīte ment  
 re mōv al  
 eon fū sion<sup>81</sup>  
 en lārgē ment  
 en dŭr ance  
 test a tor

## SECTION XIX.

## Nouns.

elēm' en cy	lën' i ty	mīld' ness
lū na tie	mā ni ae	mād man
eōr pu lence	flēsh i ness	fat ness
eāt a raet	wā ter fāl	eas eāde'
lū na cy	mā ni a	mād' ness
bār ris ter	eoun sel or	law yer
po sī' tōn	āt ti tūde	pōst ūre <sup>40</sup>
e ehī' nus	pōr eu pine	hēdge hog
oe eūr' rence	īn ci dent	e vēnt'
pre cēp tor	in strūet' or	tū' tor
eon tri' tōn	eom pune tion <sup>79</sup>	re mōrse'
re fee tion <sup>79</sup>	re fresh ment	re pāst
dis as ter	mis fōrt ūne <sup>40</sup>	mis hāp
eom pōs ure <sup>80</sup>	se dāte ness	eāl'm' ness
dis tēn tion	ex tēn sion <sup>78</sup>	strētch ing
eōn' gru ence	a gree ment	fit ness

## Adjectives.

eōn' tra ry	ōp' po site	ād' vērse
ob sti nate	stub born	wīll' fūl
fū ri ous	vī o lent	rāg ing
pli a ble	flēx i ble	pli ant
te di ous	wēa ri sōme	tire sōme
tēm po ral	sēc ū lar <sup>40</sup>	wōrld ly
ad hē' sive	te nā' cious <sup>67</sup>	stīck ing
e da cious <sup>67</sup>	vo ra cious <sup>67</sup>	greed y
in tēr nal	in tēs tine	īn ward
mo mēt ous	im pōr tant	weight y
ma lig nant	ma lī' cious	ma lign
fu gā cious <sup>67</sup>	vōl' a tile	flī' ing
ter rīf ie	ter ri ble	fright fūl
ēr' ū dite	in strūet' ed	lēarn ed
mal a pert	īm' pu dent	saw cy
in ex pērt'	un skīll' fūl	awk ward
im ma tūre	im pēr feet	un rīpe'
in dis tīnet	eon fūsed'	ob seure

## Verbs.

āb' ro gate  
 eom mīs' sion<sup>80</sup>  
 dēv' as tate  
 dep re date  
 ne gō' ti ate<sup>71</sup>  
 rēv' er ence  
 ree om pense  
 im pli eate  
 ap prē' ci ate<sup>72</sup>  
 in ūn date  
 vāc' il late  
 dis ci pline  
 dis eōūr' āge  
 en vī ron  
 dis eom pōse'  
 dis al low  
 dis eon cērt

a bōl' ish  
 au' thor ize  
 dēs o late'  
 spō li ate  
 stīp ū late<sup>40</sup>  
 ven er ate  
 eom pēn' sate  
 en tan' gle  
 ēs' ti mate  
 o ver flōw'  
 flūet' ū ate<sup>40</sup>  
 ed ū eate<sup>40</sup>  
 dis heārt' en  
 en eōm pass  
 dis ōr der  
 dis ap prōve'  
 in ter rūpt

an nūl'  
 em pow' er  
 rāv' āge  
 plun der  
 bār gain  
 re vēre'  
 re pay  
 in vōlve  
 vāl' ūe<sup>40</sup>  
 del ūge  
 wā ver  
 in strūet'  
 de jeet  
 sur round  
 dis tūrb  
 re jēt  
 frūs' trate

## Nouns and Adjectives.

ap pār' ent  
 eōm' plāi' sant  
 ae eōrd' ant  
 de pōrt ment  
 di dāe tie  
 fal lā cious<sup>67</sup>  
 fla g' tious  
 nar' rā' tion<sup>79</sup>  
 ad hēr ent  
 ūn' di gence  
 sye o phant<sup>48</sup>  
 es eu lent  
 hār bīn ger  
 ār se nal  
 ob lā' tion  
 plēas' ant ry  
 rapt ūr ous<sup>40</sup>  
 in cēn' tive

ōb' vī ous  
 eōūrt e ous  
 eōn so nant  
 de mēan' or  
 pre cēp tive  
 de cep tive  
 a trō cious<sup>67</sup>  
 re hēars al  
 pār' ti san  
 pēn ū ry<sup>40</sup>  
 par a site  
 ed i ble  
 pre eūr' sor  
 mag a zīne'  
 ōf' fer ing  
 gāy e ty  
 ēe stāt' ie  
 stīm' ū lus<sup>40</sup>

ēv' i dent  
 po līte'  
 a gree ing  
 be hāv iōr<sup>39</sup>  
 in strūet ive  
 de cēt fūl  
 vīl' lāin ous  
 re cī tal  
 fōl' low er  
 pov er ty  
 flat ter er  
 ēat a ble  
 fore rūn' ner  
 ārm' o ry  
 sāe ri fice<sup>66</sup>  
 mer ri ment  
 trans pōrt' ing  
 in cīte ment

## SECTION XX.

Verbs.		Verbs.	
lēm' i nate	spread	ae eū' mu late	a mäss'
n e ate	sketch	ae eôm pa ny	at tënd
ō ri ate	skin	eom mū ni eate	im pärt
e ū ate <sup>40</sup>	quit <sup>62</sup>	eon cāt e nate	eon nēet
ū bi late	eloud	eor rob o rate	eon firm
īg er ate	cool	de eap i tate	be hēad
n ū ate <sup>40</sup>	hint	e rad i eate	up root
Nouns.		e x ās per ate	en rāge
mōd' i tie <sup>3</sup>	goods	e vap o rate	e x hāle
ā ri' tiōn	ghōst	re an i mate	re vive
ir' i ty	mīrth	re tal i ate	re quite <sup>62</sup>
et o ry	guīde	al lē vi ate	līght' en
rid i an	noon	ar tle ū late <sup>40</sup>	ūt ter
is si tūde	chānge	ea lum ni ate	alan der
en tā' tiōn <sup>79</sup>	plaint	eo ag ū late <sup>40</sup>	etr dle
en ta tion	pōmp	de erep i tate	eräck le
Nouns and Adjectives.		in tēr' ro gate	quēs' tiōn <sup>62</sup>
lēf' i cent	kīnd	in vig or ate	strength en
n ti eal	same	pre var i eate	quib ble <sup>62</sup>
spie ū ous <sup>40</sup>	clear	pēr' e grin ate	joūr ney
gāg ed ness	zeal	Miscellaneous.	
ef i nite	vague	ir ri gā' tiōn <sup>79</sup>	wā' ter ing
ni ta ble <sup>27</sup>	jūst	re cēp' ta ele	re cēiv' er
ū a ry <sup>40</sup>	frith	in quī <sup>3</sup> i tive <sup>62</sup>	in quir ing
rēm' i ty	end	va eū i ty	ēmp' ti ness
et er ate	ōld	eon cīl i ate	pro pī' ti ate
ā' ci ā ted <sup>72</sup>	lean	dis a būsē'	un de cēive'
er mīn' gle	mīx	ce lēs' tīal <sup>60</sup>	hēav' en ly
tru ment	tool	rēv' e nūe	in eōme
ēss' ment	tāx	re mīs' sion <sup>60</sup>	pār don
al i ty	plāce	in tel li gent	knōw ing
ā tiōn <sup>79</sup>	gift	stu pid i ty	dūll ness
i mum	lēast	ap pre hēn' sive	fēar fūl
ti late	maim	in gēn' ious <sup>60</sup>	skīll fūl
ul cher	tōmb	a cērb i ty	sour ness

## Nouns.

a bīl' i ty	pow' er
ae eliv i ty	as cēnt'
a nil i ty	dō' tage
a rid i ty	dry ness
au dac i ty	bold ness
au x il ia ry <sup>39</sup>	hēlp ing
de bil i ty	wēak ness
de lin quen cy <sup>37</sup>	faul ūre <sup>40</sup>
de vex i ty	slōp ing
ex per i ment	tri al
e mol ū ment <sup>40</sup>	prōf it
ha bil i ment	elōth ing
i den ti ty	same ness
in sig ni ā	bādġ es
mag nif i cence	grānd eūr <sup>40</sup>
ma lev o lence	ill-wīll'
men dac i ty	false' hōod

## Kinds of Garments.

bīb	ā' prōn <sup>25</sup>
eōat	eās sock
eāp	jip po
eāpe	kīr tle
eloak	mīt ten
frōck	tū nie
gown	trow sers
glōve	sur tōut'
quilt <sup>32</sup>	van dġke
rōbe	
sōck	Pertaining to Garments, or Things worn.
shīrt	
shawl	būt' ton
skīrt	col lar
sāck	eōr set
scārf	gūs set
vēst	kēr chief

pa rāl' y sis	pal' sy
pro prī e ty	fīt ness
pro fr' cten cy	prog ress
te mer' i ty	rash ness
rus tic i ty	rūde ness
sphe ric i ty <sup>43</sup>	round ness
a pol o ġy	ex eūse'
de eliv i ty	de scēnt
dev as tā' tion <sup>79</sup>	hāv' oe
er ū dġ' tīōn	lēarn ing
eo a li' tīōn	ūnciōn <sup>40</sup>
in de pend' ence	free dōm
eb ul li' tīōn	boil ing
im mi nū' tion	de erēase'
val e dġe tion	fāre wēll
āġ' ri eūlt ūre <sup>40</sup>	fārm' ing
pul ehri tūde	beaū ty
ar rēar' āġe	ar rēar'
sus ten tā' tion	sup port

## Cloth.

bāize
erape
chīntz <sup>36</sup>
felt
gauze
lawn
plaid'
plush
rug
sērgē
silk

## Shrubs.

eāne
hēdġe
hēath
rose
broom
thōrn

## Kinds of Fruit.

ā' eorn
būr rel
eur rant
dam son
fil bert
mel on
nut meg
eō eōa
rai sīn
ha zel nut
pine'-ap ple
māz ard
wal nut

Adjectives.		Land.	Furniture.
n' y mous	nāme' less	eoŭn' try	bēds
viv i al	fēs tal	eoun ty	stools
ē ri al	roy al	eān ton	bōwls
gē e nous	nā tive	lāl and	brooms
t i mate	lāw fūl	lsth mus	chāirs
tē ri or	lāt ter	mount ain	chēsts
c it ous	anx ious <sup>60</sup>	prōv ince	chūrn
sērv i ent	ūse fūl <sup>40</sup>	prāi rie	elōck
ī ri or	fūr ther	Games.	desks
i a ble	lōve ly	bīll' iards <sup>30</sup>	fōrks
ī ta ry <sup>40</sup>	whōle sōme	check ers	jārs
ī ea ble	frēnd ly	raf fle	knives
i na ry	com mon	ten nis	lāmps
ond a ry	see ond	Insects.	mats
en ta ry	sit ting	bee' tle	pans
si to ry	fleet ing	bēd bug	pāils
i zōn' tal	lēv el	erick et	plates

Miscellaneous.			
trast	op po sīt' tiōn	gād' fly	spoons
ace	in tro due' tiōn <sup>79</sup>	bēan fly	sereen
pēnsē'	pre eon cēived'	a phis <sup>46</sup>	stōves
stall	an tīc' i pate	bōt fly	stānds
'tine	ō rig i nal	ox fly	tōngs
'cial	par tie ū lar <sup>40</sup>	wee vil	trāy
rn' fūl	lām' ent a ble	Salts.	tūns
dish	fash iōn a ble	āl' um	wheels <sup>40</sup>
ly	sol i ta ry	ep som	dīsh' es
'cious	val ū a ble <sup>40</sup>	bō rax	chī na
āet'	me thōd' ie al	glaub er's	ba sins
lings	in tel li gence	gyp sum	būck ets
el .	dīs en tām' gle	Bedding.	plat ters
it āge	de fī' cien cy	blānk' et	sō fa
der	ad mi rā' tiōn <sup>79</sup>	ham mock	sāl vers
crease	aug men ta tiōn	mat tress	tā bles
fāne'	ir rēv' er ent	pal let	shōv els
duke	rep re hēn' sion <sup>78</sup>	erā dle	pātch ers
		pīl low	bel lōws



## SECTION XXI.

## Miscellaneous

## Water.

ce lēb' ri ty	re noun'	fāme	bāy
in gen ū ous <sup>40</sup>	eān' did	frānk	eove
eri tē ri on	stand ard	rūle	creek
fas tīd i ous	squēam ish <sup>42</sup>	nīce	flood
de mār kā' tion <sup>79</sup>	līm it	bound	frith
ex pe dī' tīon	dis pātch'	speed	gulf
par tīc' i pate	par tāke	shāre	lake
nū' ga to ry	fū' tile	ūse' less <sup>40</sup>	pōnd
a bōm' i nate	ab hōr'	de tēst'	pool
in gu gu rate	in dūet	in vest	rill
pro erās ti nate	de fēr	de lāy	sēa
prog nōs tie ate	fore shōw	fore tēll	brook
re pū di ate	dis cārd	re jeet	spring
ob līt er ate	e rāse	ef fāce	strēam
ab brē vi ate	a brīdge	shōrt' en <sup>7</sup>	sound
ex pa tri ate	ēx' ile	bān ish	būrn

ae cēl' er ate	hās' ten	quīck' en <sup>42</sup>	Land.
as sid ū ous <sup>40</sup>	sēd ū lous <sup>40</sup>	dīl i gent	ēarth
māt' ri mo ny	wed lock	mar riage	eāpe
rep ū tā' tion <sup>40</sup>	re pūte'	ered it	isle
trep i da tion	trē' mor	trem bling	plāt
se vē' i ty	rīg or	striet ness	stāte
in iq ui tous <sup>42</sup>	wick ed	un jūst'	town
in ad vērt' ent	heed less	eāre' less	Beds.
ār tīf' le ry	ōrd nance	eān non	eouch
eom pat i ble	eon sīst' ent	sūit a ble	eōt
in teg ri ty	prōb i ty	hōn est y	bunk
mu nīf i cent	gen er ous	lib er al	Bartha.
pe ti' tīon er	sup pli eant	sup pli ant	elāy
si mīl' i tūde	sim i le	like ness	loam
me phit ie <sup>46</sup>	poi son ous	nōx ious <sup>40</sup>	mārl
eon trae tion	shōrt en ing	shrink ing	mōld
se eū ri ty	pro tēe' tion	sāfe ty	soil
in thrall ment	sērv' i tūde	bōnd age	lime
ma līg ni ty	vīr ū lence	mal ice	chālk

## SECTION XXII.

## Adjectives.

'cious	fā' vor a ble
t'ie	beaū ti fī ing
ous <sup>40</sup>	la bō ri ous
tive	ad vī so ry
le	re märk a ble
ble	ap pēas a ble
ble	per cēp ti ble
nount	su pē ri or
lent	tu mūlt ū ous <sup>40</sup>
le	dis cērn i ble <sup>86</sup>
ble	eōn' quer a ble <sup>57</sup>
ate	com pli ca ted
tive	prōf it a ble
'tions	mēr ci ful
mp' tu	ex tēm' po re
tērn	in fē ri or.

## Instruments of Music.

bān' dore
bag pipe
bū gle
eōr net
cŷm bal
fid dle
haut boy <sup>18</sup>
jews harp <sup>28</sup>
ōr gan
sāck but
spin et
tā bor
tŷm brel
bas soon'
guit ār

## Nouns.

lel	un be lēv' er
in' to	re mēm' bran cer
ma	ef flū vi a
son	dŷe' tion a ry <sup>79</sup>
rsē ment	ex pēn' di tūre
t ment	in ves ti ture
p tion <sup>79</sup>	im mū ni ty
ap sy	in di gēs' tion
e tion	re can tā tion
nge ment	āl ien a tion <sup>89</sup>
tence	in a bŷ i ty
ursē ment <sup>89</sup>	men su rā tion
diet	pro hi bŷ' tiōn
o gy	re sēm' blance
ē ty	drūnk' en ness
i ty	fāith ful ness
: ni ty	brōth er hood
' i ty	hūm ble ness

bāse'-vi ol
trūm pet
Verse, Poetry.
dāe' tyl
ep ie
ee logue
geōr gie
i dyl
lŷr ie
pē an
spōn dee
trō chee
stān za
blank-verse
rhŷme
sāt' ire
i ām' bie
pās' tor al
an a pēs' tie

## Verbs.

ea pīt' ū late<sup>40</sup>  
 de lib er ate  
 dis erim i nate  
 dis eoun te nance  
 ha bīt ū ate<sup>40</sup>  
 in eār cer ate  
 eom mēm o rate  
 re cip ro eate  
 dis en tăn" gle  
 un der val' ūe<sup>40</sup>  
 de pōp' ū late<sup>40</sup>  
 de bil i tate  
 pre pon der ate  
 re mū ner ate  
 spe cif i eate  
 mo nop o lize  
 āg' grand ize

sur rēn' der  
 eon sid er  
 dis tin" guish<sup>86</sup>  
 dis eour' age  
 ae eus tom  
 im pris on  
 cēl' e brate  
 in ter chānge'  
 ǣx' tri eate  
 un der rāte'  
 dis pēo' ple  
 en fee ble  
 out weigh<sup>h</sup><sup>1</sup>  
 rēe' om pense  
 spec i fy  
 en grōss'  
 dīg' ni fy

## Precious Stones.

āg' ate  
 ber yl  
 crys tal  
 dī a mond  
 jew el<sup>22</sup>  
 jā cinth  
 jā s per  
 ō nyx  
 o pal  
 rū by  
 sār dine  
 sāp phīre<sup>4</sup>  
 tō paz  
 Metals.  
 eōp' per  
 eō balt  
 nīck el

## Nouns.

a lāe' ri ty  
 al lē gi ance  
 a vīd i ty  
 hos til i ty  
 in iq ui ty<sup>28</sup>  
 pro gen i tor  
 mōn' o logue  
 eom pe tence  
 u tīl' i ty  
 ea lam i ty  
 pos ter i ty  
 re cīp i ent  
 ur ban i ty  
 eo ad jū' tor  
 dis so lu tion<sup>79</sup>  
 res fi tu tion  
 va eū' i ty  
 mal e fāe' tor

cheer' ful ness  
 loy al ty  
 ēa ger ness  
 ǣn mi ty  
 wick ed ness  
 an ces tor  
 so līl' o quy<sup>62</sup>  
 suf fi" cien cy  
 ūse' ful ness<sup>40</sup>  
 mis fōrt' ūne<sup>40</sup>  
 de scēnd ants  
 re cēiv er  
 po lite ness  
 as sīst ant  
 dis solv ing  
 re stōr ing  
 ǣmp' ti ness  
 erim i nal

## Metals.

bull' iōn<sup>39</sup>  
 bīs muth  
 ī ron<sup>36</sup>  
 pew ter<sup>22</sup>  
 sīl ver  
 Fish.  
 grām' pus  
 her ring  
 had dock  
 shīn er  
 mūl let  
 floun der  
 bār bel  
 pōl lard  
 saīm ōn  
 suck er  
 stūr geon<sup>8</sup>  
 hāl i but

## Nouns.

ad ū lā' tion <sup>79</sup>	flāt' ter y
dim i nu tion	less en ing
eās' ū al ty <sup>30</sup>	ae ci dent
hōr ti cult ūre <sup>40</sup>	gār den ing
ōr a to ry	ēl o quence <sup>63</sup>
pār si mo ny	spār ing ness
mēr ce na ry	hīre ling
in sur rē' tion	se dī' tion
in can tā tion	en chānt' ment
pro lon' ga' tion	lēngth' en ing
req ui sīt' tion <sup>5</sup>	rē quīr' ing
ren o vā tion	re new al <sup>22</sup>
res ig na tion	sub mīs sion <sup>60</sup>
lim it a tion	re stric tion <sup>79</sup>
de līt' i um	de rānge ment
āe' eu ra cy	pre cī' sion
sep a ra tist	dis sent er

## Diseases of Man.

ā' gue
ān thrax
asth' ma
bel lon
ean cer
eank er
ehol e ra
eol ie
fē vers
chīl blāin
drop sy
grav el
hēr pēs
hīe eoūgh <sup>64</sup>
hū mors
jāun dice
mēas les

## Adjectives.

ap prō pri ate	pe eul' iar <sup>39</sup>
ehi mēr i eal	fān' ci ful
ef fem i nate	wōm an ish
im pet ū ous <sup>40</sup>	vī o lent
in vid i ous	ēn vi ous
i tin er ant	trav el ing
me lō di ous	mū sie al
re cīp ro eal	mūt ū al <sup>40</sup>
eon eom i tant	at tēnd' ing
de leet a ble	de līght ful
eon menc ing	be gīn ning
in sid i ous	in snār ing
eon mō di ous	eon vēn ient <sup>39</sup>
op pro bri ous	re proach ful
prēd' a to ry	plūn' der ing
mīs er a ble	un hāp' py
pre eā' ri ous	un cēr tain
e lāb o rate	lā' bored

quīn' sy<sup>62</sup>

rat tles
seūr vy
tēt ters
pleū ri sy
ty phus <sup>46</sup>
ūl cers
whit low
ea tārrh'
rick' ets
phthis ie

## Diseases of Beasts.

found' er
glānd ers
mur rain
spav in
an' ti eor
stag gers

## SECTION XXIII.

## COUPLETS OF WORDS UNLIKE IN PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING.

Ā' ERE, 160 square rods.

Ā CHOR, a disease on the head.

AD VICE', counsel; admonition.

AD VISE, to give counsel.

ANCH' OR, for holding a ship.

ANK ER, a measure of spirits.

BĀL' LAD, a trivial song.

BĀL LET, a theatrical dance.

BĀL LOT, a ticket for voting.

BÖD' ION, stays for women.

BÖD IES, the plural of *body*.

BRI' DLE, of a horse; a check.

BRID AL, belonging to marriage.

ČĀB' OL, a song of joy; to warble.

ČÖR AL, a marine production.

ČÖR OL, of a plant.

CĒ' DAR, an evergreen tree.

CĒD ER, one who transfers a claim.

ČĀL' LAR, the room under a house.

SĀLL ER, one who sells.

ČÖL' LAR, for the neck.

ČHÖL ER, anger; passion; bile.

ČÖR' SET, a bodice for ladies.

ČÖS SET, a lamb raised by hand.

ČOUN' CIL, an assembly. [vice.

ČOUN SEL, advice; to give ad-

ČÖR' RANT, a shrub and its fruit.

ČÖR RENT, passing; a flowing.

ČŸM' BAL, a musical instrument.

SŸM BOL, a sign; an emblem; a

DE VICE', contrivance; trick. [type.

DE VISE, to contrive; to plan.

ĒT' THER, one of two; each.

Ē THER, a light, volatile fluid.

E LÜDE', to escape by artifice.

AL LÜDE, to refer to indirectly.

İL LÜDE, to mock or deceive.

GĀM' BLE, to play for a wager.

GĀM BOL, to skip and play.

GĀM BREL, hind leg of a horse.

GĀNT' LET, a military punishment.

GĀUNT LET, an iron glove.

JĒST' ER, one given to jesting.

ČĒST ÖRE<sup>40</sup>, action in speaking.

LĀT' IN, language of ancient Ro-

LĀT TEN, iron plates, tinned. [mans.

LĪ' AR, one who tells lies.

LŸRE, a kind of harp.

LĪGH' NING, a flash in the clouds.

LĪGH' EN ING, making lighter. [use.

LŸM' BER, timber prepared for

LŸM BAR, pertaining to the loins.

MĀN' NER, method; custom.

MĀN OR, a lord's domain.

MĀT' IN, pertaining to morning.

MĀT TING, materials for mats.

MĀT' TRESS, a quilted hair-bed.

MĀT RICE, a mold, as for type.

MĒT' TLE, spirit; ardor.

MĒT AL, as gold, silver, &c.

MĪN' ER, one who digs metals.

MĪ NOR, one under age; less.

PĀL' ATE, part of the mouth.

PĀL LET, a painter's color-board.

PÖR' TION<sup>70</sup>, a separate part.

PÖ TION, a draught; a dose.

PRĀN' CESS, the plural of prince.

PRĀN CESS, a royal lady.

PRÖP' IT, gain; advantage.

PRÖPH ET<sup>40</sup>, one who foretells.

RĀB' BET, to lap and join boards.

RĀB BIT, a small animal.

RĀ' ZOR, an instrument for shav-

RĀIS ER, one that raises. [ing.

RĪG' GER, one that rigs or dresses.

RĪG OR, severity; strictness.

SĀB' BATH, the day for holy rest.

SĀB A OTH, armies; hosts. [oa.

SĀL' VER, plate to present things.

SĀL VOR, one who saves a ship.

SEÜLT' OR, an artist in sculpture.

SEÜLT ÖRE<sup>40</sup>, carved work.

ŠHA GREEN', a kind of leather.

ŠHA GRĪN, ill-humor; vexation.

SPĒ' CLE<sup>70</sup>, money in coin.

SPĒ CŸES<sup>67</sup>, a class of any thing.

SŸCK' ER, a fish; a shoot.

SŸE ČÖR, relief; to deliver.

TRĀV' EL, to pass; to journey.

TRĀV ĀIL, to labor with pain.

VĪ' AL, a small bottle.

VĪ OL, a stringed instrument.

## SECTION XXIV.

SETS OF WORDS UNLIKE IN PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING.

ION<sup>91</sup>, a pouring upon.  
 OM, a pouring forth. [parta.  
 LYZE, to separate into  
 LIZE, to write annals.  
 ITE, suitable; fit.  
 TE, contrary in position.  
 E ATE, to make rough.  
 RATE, an aspirated letter.  
 ELE, a ship's compass-box.  
 LE, a kind of telescope.  
 ER IS, tool for paring hoofs.  
 RESS, a prop; an abutment.  
 DAR, an almanac. [ &c.  
 DER, hot press for cloths,  
 TAL, seat of government.  
 TOL, a government house.  
 RY<sup>40</sup>, a hundred years.  
 7 RY, the name of a plant.  
 N IE AL, of long duration.  
 N I ELE, to record events.  
 FION<sup>79</sup>, the act of straining.  
 TION, a repast.

CON'VI DANT, one intrusted with se-  
 CON VI DENT, bold; positive. [creta.  
 CON'FO REAL, relating to the body.  
 COR PŪ' RE AL, having a body.  
 CŪU' RI ER, one sent in haste.  
 CŪR RI ER, a dresser of leather. [cil.  
 COUN'CILOR, member of a coun-  
 COUN SEL OR, one who counsels.  
 DEF' ER ENCE, respect for others.  
 DIF FER ENCE, diversity; disagree-  
 DE SCEND' ANT, offspring. [ment.  
 DE SCEND ENT, falling.  
 DE VIS' ER, one who contrives.  
 DE VIS OR, one who bequeaths.  
 DI VI SOR, the number that divides.  
 E LYS' ION<sup>92</sup>, cutting off a vowel.  
 E LYS I AN<sup>90</sup>, blissful; delightful.  
 E LŪ' SION<sup>91</sup>, escape by artifice.  
 IL LŪ SION, a false show.  
 AL LŪ SION, indirect reference.  
 E RŪP' TION<sup>79</sup>, a breaking forth.  
 IR RŪP TION, a bursting in.

ENT, distinguished; celebrat-  
 ENT, impending. [ed.  
 E CISE, a task; to practice.  
 CISE, to expel evil spirits.  
 TIOUS, labored; unnatural.  
 TIONS, feigned; counterfeit.  
 ' ALLY, according to forms.  
 ER LY, in time past.  
 IOUS<sup>90</sup>, skillful to invent.  
 OUS<sup>40</sup>, free from reserva-  
 O RICE, a balsamic root.  
 ER ISH, eager to enjoy; nice.  
 IENT, a soft ointment.  
 MENT, outline; feature.  
 ELE, the answer of a god.  
 ELE, the external ear.  
 TANCE, an established rite.  
 NCE, heavy artillery. [rates.  
 Y' TRON, that which sepa-  
 ' TRON, a prayer; a request.  
 LOUS<sup>40</sup>, full of people.  
 ACE<sup>40</sup>, the common people.  
 A BLE, fit to be drank.  
 A BLE, that may be carried.

PREC' E DENT, an example.  
 PRÆS I DENT, a presiding officer.  
 PRIN' CI PAL, a chief instructor.  
 PRIN CI PLE, a general or settled  
 PRŌPH' E CY<sup>46</sup>, a prediction. [truth.  
 PRŌPH E SY, to foretell future events.  
 RĀD' I CAL, original; thorough.  
 RĀD I ELE, the germ of a root.  
 AL LE GĀ' TION<sup>79</sup>, the thing declared.  
 AL LI GĀ TION, a rule of arithmetic.  
 CON FIRMĀ' TION<sup>79</sup>, proof.  
 CON FOR MĀ TION, structure.  
 DE FŌRM' I TY, unnatural shape.  
 DIF FŌRM I TY, unlikeness.  
 EX' E CŪ TER, one who performs.  
 EX ĒC' Ū TOR<sup>40</sup>, settler of an estate.  
 LEG IS LĀ' TOR, a lawgiver. [ers.  
 LEG IS LĀT ŪRE<sup>40</sup>, body of lawgiv-  
 MIL' LE NA RY, space of 1000 yrs.  
 MIL' LI NER Y, head-dresses, &c.  
 PETRI FĀE' TION, a turning to stone.  
 PU TRE FĀE TION, process of rotting.  
 STĀ' TION A RY, fixed in a place.  
 STĀ TION ER Y, paper, pena, &c.

## SECTION XXV.

## Miscellaneous.

cīr' eum stance	eon dī' tīon	stāte
be nēv' o lence	chār' i ty	lōve
ex pē di ent	sūt a ble	fīt
eon sum mā' tīon <sup>79</sup>	com plē' tīon	end
com pe tī' tīon	rī val ry	strife
op er ā' tīon	a gen cy	wōrk
ob li ga tīon	eōn traet	bōnd
ma lēv' o lence	en mi ty	spīte
in ves ti gate	serū ti nize	sēarch
eā hīl a rate	en līv' en	cheer
mag nīf i sent	ma jēs tie	grānd
dex ter i ty	ex pērt ness	skill
ād' ver sa ry	ēn' e my	fōe
ig no min y	in fa my	shame
ep i dē' mis	eū ti ele	skīn
un der stānd ing	īn tel leet	mīnd
de bīl' i tate	e nēr' vate	wēak' en
ex ten ū ate <sup>40</sup>	pāl' li ate	lēss en
ob strep er ous	elam or ous	noi sy
e pit o me	a brīdg' ment	āb straet
ex tē ri or	ex tēr nal	out ward
e lu ci date	il lūs trate	ex plāin'
hāb i tā' tīon <sup>79</sup>	rēs i dence	a bodē
eōn' tu me ly	in so lence	re proac
an i mad vērt'	erit i cise	cēn' sūre
eā ōn' er ate	dis hīr' den	ae quīl <sup>em</sup>
ex tēr min ate	ex tīr pate	de stroy
su per flu ous	re dūn dant	ūse' less <sup>4</sup>
oe eu pā' tīon	em ploy ment	bus i nes
laz a rēt to	hōs' pi tal	pēst-hous
re vē' ber ate	re ēh' o	re sōund'
o bē di ent	sub mis sive	dū' ti fūl
āl ter eā' tīon	eon ten tīon	dis pūte'
il lūs' tri ous	ēm' i nent	fā' mous
in noe ū ous <sup>40</sup>	in no cent	hārm les

## SECTION XXVI.

## Miscellaneous.

g' o mist  
na ble  
tā ne ous  
a lous  
o my  
ori ate  
i on  
et ū al<sup>40</sup>  
ōr di al  
dent ly  
l' o gy  
e gate  
in' ti ty  
en si ty  
ōth e sis  
ōl o gy

ād' ver sa ry  
an swer a ble  
vol un ta ry  
ir rēg' ū lar<sup>40</sup>  
fru gal i ty  
in tox i cate  
for get fūl ness  
eon tin ū al<sup>40</sup>  
o rig i nal  
ōb' vi ous ly  
di vīn' i ty  
di vēr si fy  
non ex' ist' ence  
in eli nā tion<sup>79</sup>  
sup po sī' tiōn  
rep e ti' tiōn

Civil and Military  
Officers.

ward' en  
sēal er  
ēāp tain  
eo lo nel<sup>o</sup>  
ēōn sul  
dāu phin<sup>46</sup>  
ēn sign  
en voy  
jus tice  
mā jor  
may or  
mār quis<sup>68</sup>  
ser geant<sup>4</sup>  
shēr iff  
vice roy

l' ui ty<sup>57</sup>  
ster nā' tion<sup>79</sup>  
sa lēs cent  
e lie tion  
gē sis  
i nīs cence  
rēp' an cy  
nt i ve ly  
er ate ly  
īs' a ble  
būs ti ble  
on nēē' tion  
ll' iar ize<sup>69</sup>  
e quate<sup>62</sup>  
eu rate  
it a ble  
e dīs' tion  
ōld' ened  
lēx i ty

om ni prēs' ence  
as tōn' ish ment  
re eōv er ing  
a bān don ment  
ex pla nā' tiōn<sup>79</sup>  
ree ol lēe tiōn  
dis a gree ment  
dīl' i gēnt ly  
tem per ate ly  
pār don a ble  
in flām' ma ble  
sep a rā' tiōn  
ha bīt' ū ate<sup>40</sup>  
in suf fī' cient  
er rō ne ous  
rēp' ū ta ble<sup>40</sup>  
ex e erā' tiōn  
en eōūr' aged  
em bār rass ment

vīs' eount  
es quire' <sup>62</sup>

## Ecclesiastical.

bīsh' op  
eū rate  
vīe ar  
dēa eon  
ēl der  
ex āreh  
prel ate  
prī mate  
rēe tor  
doe tor  
priēst  
lēg ate  
dēan  
prēach er  
ex āreh' ate

\* Kā' nel.



## Miscellaneous.

dēs' pi ea ble	eon tēmp't i ble	mēan
pre pōs' ter ous	ir rā tīōn al <sup>71</sup>	ab stūrd'
eom mīs er ate	eom pas sion ate <sup>80</sup>	pīt' y
eon grū i ty	eon sist en cy	fit ness
an te cēd' ent	an tē ri or	prī or
en eō mi um	pan e gŷr' ie	eū lo gŷ <sup>40</sup>
for tu i tous	ae ci dent al	eās ū al <sup>82</sup>
ce lēr i ty	ve lōc' i ty	swift ness
e quiv o cal <sup>62</sup>	am bġ ū ous <sup>40</sup>	doubt ful
pro pin qui ty	prox im i ty	nēar ness
eōn' see ta ry	eōr' ol la ry	de dūe' tion <sup>73</sup>
eġ ōr' bi tant	ex trāv' a gant	ex cess ive
eġ ū ber ant <sup>40</sup>	luġ ū ri ant <sup>40</sup>	a bun dant
fe lġo i ty	be āt i tūde	hāp' pi ness
cir eum stān' tial <sup>71</sup>	par tie ū lar <sup>40</sup>	mi nūte'
im pār' tial ly	ēq' ui ta bly <sup>57</sup>	jūst' ly
in stru mēt' al	eon dū' cive	āid ing

## SECTION XXVII.

## COUPLETS OF WORDS ENDING IN CE OR SE AND TS.

CHANCE, accident; opportunity.	AD HĒR' ENCE, attachment.
CHANTS, sacred songs in prose.	AD HĒR ENTS, followers.
DANCE, to move with measured	AS SĪST' ANCE, help; aid; relief.
DAUNTS, intimidates. [steps.	AS SĪST ANTS, those who assist.
DENSE, thick; compact. [tions.	AT TĒND' ANCE, act of waiting on.
DENTS, small hollows or indenta-	AT TĒND ANTS, those who attend.
MINGS, to chop into pieces.	DE PĒND' ENCE, reliance; trust.
MINTS, places for coining mon-	DE PĒND ENTS, those sustained.
PRINCE, a king's son. [ey.	IN' NO CENCE, freedom from guilt.
PRINTS, impresses letters by type.	IN NO CENTS, those free from guilt.
SĒNS, faculty of perceiving.	RE PĒNT' ANCE, act of repenting.
CENTS, copper coins.	RE PĒNT ANTS, those who repent.
TENSE, time; strained; rigid.	RĒS' I DENCE, a place of abode.
TENTS, lodgings made of canvas.	RĒS I DENTS, those living in a place.
COM MENCE', to begin. [tion.	RE SĪST' ANCE, act of resisting.
COM' MENTS, remarks; explana-	RE SĪST ANTS, those who resist.
IN TENSE', strained; very close.	RE SPOND' ENCE, an answering.
IN TENTS, designs; purposes.	RE SPOND ENTS, those who respond.
PĀ' TIENCE <sup>71</sup> , suffering with calm-	COR RE SPOND' ENCE, letters. [ra.
PĀ TIENTS, sick persons. [ness.	COR RE SPOND ENTS, letter-writ-
PRĒS' ENCE, state of being present	EX PĒ' DI ENCE, fitness to some end.
PRĒS ENTS, gifts; donations.	EX PĒ DI ENTS, means to an end.

## SECTION XXVIII.

Miscellaneous.

pro fī' cien cy  
eom pul' so ry  
ad vent ūre sōme<sup>40</sup>  
de mon stra tive  
es tab lished<sup>82</sup>  
un cīr eum speet  
e vēnt ū ate<sup>40</sup>  
eon tēr mi nous  
eon tu mā' cious<sup>67</sup>  
sus ten ta tion<sup>79</sup>  
dis po sī' tīon  
des pe rā tion  
en ter tain ment  
eom pāt' i ble  
eon sum mā' tion  
par tīc' i pant  
in eli nā' tion

ad vānce' ment  
eom pēl ling  
hāz' ard ous  
eon elū' sive  
eon firmed  
in eāu tious<sup>71</sup>  
tērm' in ate  
bōr der ing  
ōb sti nate  
māin te nance  
ar rānge' ment  
hōpe' less ness  
a mūse' ment  
eon sīst ent  
eom plē tion<sup>79</sup>  
par tāk er  
tēnd' en cy

prōg' ress  
fōr cing  
dār ing  
cēr tain  
fixed<sup>82</sup>  
heed' less  
Is sūe<sup>70</sup>  
tōuch ing  
per vēra'  
sup pōrt  
mēth' od  
de spāir'  
trēat' ment  
fīt ting  
end ing  
shār er  
lēan ing

de vēl' op ment  
dis eon so late  
as ton ish ment  
de cī phered<sup>46</sup>  
eom pre hēn' sive  
pēr' emp to ry  
sane ti mo ny  
su per vī sor  
en er gēt ic  
īn' do lent ly  
mol es tā' tion<sup>79</sup>  
nēg' li gent ly  
ob seu rā' tion  
ōb' sti nate ly  
o ver rāl' ing  
pas sīv' i ty  
pīt' i fūl ness  
in ād' e quate<sup>82</sup>  
in an i mate

dis elōs' ure<sup>80</sup>  
de jēt ed  
a māze ment  
ex plained  
ea pa cious<sup>67</sup>  
āb' so lute  
de vout' ness  
o ver seer'  
vīg' or ous  
slug gish ly  
an noy' ance  
heed' less ly  
ob seūr' ing  
stūb' born ly  
eon trōl' ling  
pās' sive ness  
ten der ness  
in eom plēte'  
spīr' it less

un fōld' ing  
eōm' fort less  
eon fū' sion<sup>91</sup>  
un fold ed  
ex tēn sive  
pōs i tive  
hō li ness  
in spēt' or  
fōr' ci ble  
lā zi ly  
dis tūrb' ance  
re mīss ly  
dār k' en ing  
wīll fūl ly  
dī rēt' ing  
sub mis sion<sup>80</sup>  
eom pas sion  
de feet ive  
in aet ive

## Miscellaneous.

e mōll' ient<sup>39</sup>  
 ef frōnt er y  
 per cīp i ent  
 un der tāk' ing  
 re sīd' ū um<sup>40</sup>  
 nēc' es sa ry  
 ti mīd' i ty  
 eon see ū tive<sup>40</sup>  
 in cip i ent  
 in ad vērt' ence  
 im prīs' on ment  
 im mae ū late<sup>40</sup>  
 im per a tive  
 cīr eum fer ence  
 i rās ci ble  
 in firm i ty  
 re sūs ci tate

lē' ni ent  
 ĩm pu dence  
 per cēp' tive  
 ad vent ūre<sup>40</sup>  
 re māin der  
 es sēn tial<sup>71</sup>  
 eow' ard ice  
 sue ceed' ing  
 be gīn ning  
 nēg' li gence  
 eon fine' ment  
 un de filed'  
 im pē' ri ous  
 pe rīph er y<sup>48</sup>  
 ĩr' ri ta ble  
 wēak ness  
 re vīv' i fy

sōft' en ing  
 s̄au ci ness  
 per cēiv' ing  
 ēn' ter prise  
 res i due  
 req ui sītē<sup>38</sup>  
 fēar fūl ness  
 fōl low ing  
 eom mēnc' ing  
 ō ver sight  
 re strāint'  
 spōt' less  
 eom mānd' in  
 pē rīm e tar  
 pās' sion ate<sup>34</sup>  
 dis ēase'  
 re vive

oer e mō' ni ous  
 eon tī gu i ty  
 e eo nōm ie al  
 in di vid ū al<sup>40</sup>  
 plu vi am e ter  
 pri mo gē ni al  
 hy per bo re an  
 an i mōs i ty  
 o le āg' i nous  
 per spi eū i ty  
 sub i tā ne ous  
 su per cīl i ous  
 sub sīd' i a ry  
 di lap i da ted  
 hi e ro glīph' ie<sup>48</sup>  
 in fat ū ā tion<sup>40</sup>  
 ĩm' po tent ly  
 ex pē' di en cy  
 in tēn tion al ly

fōrm' al  
 eōn taet  
 frū gal  
 sīn' gle  
 rāin' gāuge  
 first-bōrn  
 nōrth ern  
 hā tred  
 oil y  
 elēar ness  
 sūd den  
 haugh ty  
 āid ing  
 de cāyed'  
 ēm' blem  
 fol ly  
 wēak ly  
 fīt ness  
 de sīgn' ed ly

## Buildings.

ār' se nal  
 hōs pi tal  
 mu sē' um  
 meet' ing hē  
 nūn ner y  
 syn a gogē<sup>38</sup>  
 thē a ter  
 cā thē' dral  
 pan thē' on  
 ro tūn da  
 stāte'-pris'

## Quadrupeds.

ieh neū' mō  
 e pōs sum  
 kan' ga ro  
 cha mē' le  
 zo ōph a gā  
 ār ma dī' lo

## SECTION XXIX.

## Miscellaneous.

û' ta ble	un sêarch' a ble	hîd' den
n i tive	de term in ate	fî nal
in ous ly	în' fa mous ly	base ly
plā' cen cy	ap pro bā' tion <sup>79</sup>	plēas ure <sup>80</sup>
ul gā' tion <sup>79</sup>	pub li ea tion	nō tice
em pla tion	med i ta tion	stûd y
spōnd ent	ân' swer a ble	sûit ed
û al ly <sup>40</sup>	serû pu lous ly	eĕ' âet' ly
spi' cious	un fôrt' ū nate <sup>40</sup>	un luck y
it ive ly	dîl i gēnt ly	eāre' fûl ly
a rā' tion	af fir mā tion	as sēr' tion <sup>79</sup>
spēet fûl	ir rēv' er ent	un cīv il
itē' fûl ly	ma li' cious ly	seōrn' fûl ly
am vēr' tion	im po sī' tion	de cēp' tion
sē' ment	ree re ā' tion	dī vēr sion <sup>78</sup>
r si ty	dîf' fer ence	un like ness
g' ūre ment <sup>40</sup>	de fōrm' i ty	de fāce' ment
e tion ate ly <sup>79</sup>	tēn' der ly	lōv' ing ly
gree' a ble	un plēas' ant	of fēn' sive
it is fāe' tion	dis eon tēnt'	dis like'
mis er ā tion	eom pās' sion <sup>80</sup>	pīt' y
pli mēnt' a ry	o blīg ing	civ il
pīe' ū ous ly <sup>40</sup>	ō' pen ly	plāin ly
am rō' ta ry	re vōlv' ing	tūrn ing
rm in ā' tion	de cis iōn <sup>82</sup>	pūr pose
l i ta tion	fee' ble ness	wēak ness
tē ri ous	de strūct' ive	dēad ly
u me li ous	re prōach fûl	a bū' sive
ig' a to ry	de trāct ing	de grād ing
tîl' i ty	līve' li ness	lēv' i ty
ri ous ly	hūrt fûl ly	wōrong fûl ly
i tūde	anx i' e ty	ĕarn est ness
it ā' tion	sup pli eā' tion <sup>79</sup>	en trēat' y
mō ni ous	eor rō' sive	shārp
ra dīet o ry	in eon sist' ent	ĕon' tra ry

## Miscellaneous.

e qui līb' ri um<sup>62</sup>  
 as si dū i ty  
 hē' e ro dox y  
 dis sat is fāe' to ry  
 flex i bīl' i ty  
 in ter mu tā' tion<sup>79</sup>  
 re pu di a tion  
 el e mēnt' a ry  
 in ū tīl i ty<sup>40</sup>  
 in ter lo eū' tion  
 dis rēp' ū ta blē<sup>40</sup>  
 dis hon or a ble  
 dis eon tīn' ū ance<sup>40</sup>  
 dis a gree a bly  
 sub or di nā' tion  
 cir eum ām' bi ent  
 eon fra tēr ni ty

ē qui poise  
 dīl i gence  
 her e sy  
 dis plēas' ing  
 plī' an cy  
 In ter change  
 re jēe' tion<sup>79</sup>  
 prī' ma ry  
 ūse less ness<sup>40</sup>  
 di a logue  
 dis grāce' ful  
 re proach ful  
 ces sa tion  
 un plēas ant ly  
 sub jee tion  
 sur round ing  
 brōth' er hōd

eom mu ni eā' tion<sup>79</sup>  
 a bōm' i na ble  
 vo eab ū la ry<sup>40</sup>  
 in ter po sī' tīōn  
 in ter pret ā tion  
 in sin cēr' i ty  
 in har mō ni ous  
 in hu mān i ty  
 in cār cer ā' tion  
 in fer tīl i ty  
 dis sim ū lā' tion<sup>40</sup>  
 dis in gēn' ū ous<sup>40</sup>  
 dis erim i nā' tion  
 dis ap pro ba tion  
 in trīn' sie al ly  
 in vā ri a ble  
 in vīd i ous ly  
*su per in tēnd' ence*  
*ma tēr i al ly*

In' ter course  
 de tēst' a ble  
 dīe' tion a ry<sup>79</sup>  
 in ter vēr' tīōn  
 ex pla nā tion  
 de cēit' ful ness  
 un mu sie al  
 bār bār i ty  
 im pris on ment  
 un frāt ful ness  
 hy pōe ri sy  
 il' lib er al  
 dis tin' guish ing<sup>38</sup>  
 dis ap prōv' ing  
 in tēr' nal ly  
 un chānge a ble  
 ēn' vi ous ly  
 su per vīz' iōn<sup>32</sup>  
 es sēn' tial ly<sup>71</sup>

## Great Circles on the Globe.

e quā' tor<sup>62</sup>  
 ho ri zon  
 e elīp tie  
 eo lūres'  
 me rīd' i an

## Smaller Circles.

trōp' ies  
 pō lar-  
 cīr eles

## Planets.

Mēr' eu ry  
 Vē nus  
 Ēarth  
 Mārs  
 Jū' pi ter  
 Sāt urn

Hēr' schel  
 Nēp tune

## Asteroids.

† Cē rēs  
 † Pāl las  
 Jū no  
 Vēs ta

## Protections in War.

shēild  
 būck' ler  
 helm et  
 euī rās<sup>38</sup>  
 re doubt  
 stock āde  
 fōr' tress  
 ēās tle  
 has tīōn<sup>39</sup>  
 ab' a tis

## Miscellaneous.

eon sîd' er ate ly  
 eon so ci a' tion<sup>73</sup>  
 eon du pli ea tion<sup>79</sup>  
 eon de scēn' i' ing ly  
 de fām' a to ry  
 in flam ma to ry  
 in ju dī' cious ly  
 in suf fī' cien cy  
 in ere dū' li ty  
 im ma tu ri ty  
 im pēn' i tent ly  
 im pēr ti nent ly  
 im pro prī' e ty  
 il lūs' tri ous ly  
 im ag in a ry  
 in ci dēt' al ly  
 in au spi' cious ly

prū' dent ly  
 eom pān' iōn ship<sup>30</sup>  
 doūb' ling  
 eōfīrt e ous ly  
 ea lūm' ni ous  
 in flām ing  
 un wise ly  
 de tī' cien cy  
 un be liāf'  
 un rīpe' ness  
 ōb' du rate ly  
 of fī' cious ly  
 un sūit' a ble ness  
 eon spē ū ous ly<sup>40</sup>  
 vīs' iōn a ry<sup>62</sup>  
 eas ū al ly<sup>30</sup>  
 un fā' vor a bly

## Bays.

Bāf' fin's  
 Ben gal'  
 Bis' eay  
 Cam pēach' y  
 Chēs' a peake  
 Del a wāre  
 Fun dy  
 Hud son's  
 Mo bile'

## Seas.

Az ōf'  
 Bāf' tie  
 Blāck  
 Chī' na  
 Cās pi an  
 Ī rish  
 Mār mo ra

he rēd' i ta ry  
 ob lit er a' tion<sup>79</sup>  
 pre or di na tion  
 pre oe eu pa tion  
 pre pōs' ter ous ly  
 pro erās ti na ting  
 prōf' it a ble ness  
 prob lem āt' ie al  
 prog nōs' tie a ting  
 su per im pēnd' ing  
 sup ple mēnt' a ry  
 un āl' ter a ble  
 tu mūlt ū a ry<sup>40</sup>  
 vo lupt ū ous ly<sup>40</sup>  
 in vol un ta ri ly  
 in har mō' ni ous ly  
 in sig nīf i ean cy  
 im mu ta bil' i ty  
 im prob a bil' i ty

pat ri mō' ni al  
 ef fāce' ment  
 fore or dāin' ing  
 pre pos sēs sion<sup>80</sup>  
 ab sūrd' ly  
 de lāy ing  
 gāin' ful ness  
 quēs tion a ble<sup>62</sup>  
 fore shōw' ing  
 o ver hāng' ing  
 ad dī' tiōn al  
 un chānge' a ble  
 dis ōr' der ly  
 lux ū ri ous ly<sup>40</sup>  
 un wīll ing ly  
 dis eōrd ant ly  
 un im pōrt' ance  
 un chānge' a ble ness  
 un like li hōd

Nōrth  
 Yēl' low  
 White  
 Gulf.  
 Bōth' ni a  
 Cal i fōr' ni a  
 Fīn' land  
 Gen' o a  
 Mex i eo  
 Pēr sian<sup>60</sup>  
 St. Lāw' rence  
 Sī' am  
 Tār' an to  
 Vēn ice

## Channels.

Brīt' ish  
 Bris tol  
 St. Geōrg'e's  
 Mo zam bique'

## SECTION XXX.

## DEFINING BY PHRASES.

a strāy/	out of the right way.	Cities of Europe.
a wait	to wait for.	Āth' ens
be siege	to lay siege to.	Bēr līn'
be wāre	to be cautious.	Bōr deaux'*
cha grīn	state of ill-humor.	Brūs' sels
eos tūme'	manner of dress.	Ēā diz
dis grace	state of shame.	Ēra eow
ex cēpt	to take out.	Ēōrk
ex trēme	the utmost limit.	Dūb' lin
fōrth with	without delay.	Dres den
suf fice <sup>85</sup>	to be enough.	Ed' in burg
wēll'-brēd	polite in manners.	Glas gow
bā sis	the foundation.	Han o ver
bēv y	a flock of birds.	Ham burg
brā zen	made of brass.	Lōn don
elaim ant	one who claims.	Līs bon

ēarth' en	made of earth.	Liv' er, pool
fūt ūre <sup>40</sup>	time to come.	Lȳ ons
gūt ter	passage for water.	Mād rid
lōng ing	earnest desire.	Mōs eow
quē rist <sup>32</sup>	one who inquires.	Nā ples
quar ry	a stone mine or pit.	Pār is, or †
rēp tile	a creeping animal.	Prāgue
ship wreck	loss of a ship.	Romē
spōng y	soft and porous.	Rōu' en, or †
trēas ure <sup>80</sup>	wealth laid up.	Stōck hōlm
ves per	the evening star.	St. Pē ters bu
up land	high land.	Tōu' lon, or †
wick et	a small gate.	Vēn ice
war like	adapted to war.	Vi ēn' na
ward robe	a place for apparel	Ve rō na
watch man	a night-guard.	War' saw
war fāre	service in war.	Wīt ten bērg
wōrth y	having merit.	
hēlm	rudder of a ship.	

\* Bōr dō' † Pa rec'  
† Bōo Ang' ‡ Tōo lon

## Verbs.

as pīre'	to aim at.
ab scind	to cut off.
ar rīve	to come to.
as sēnt	to agree to.
an nex	to join to.
be set	to hem in.
be tāke	to resort to.
de jēt	to cast down.
de eant	to pour off.
e mit	to send out.
ex scind	to cut off.
e rāse	to blot out.
ex elaim	to cry out.
ex pēl	to drive out.
ef fāce	to blot out.
re lāpse	to slide back.
re cēde	to move back.

## Words of opposite Meaning.

lāv' ish	frū' gal
pā tient <sup>71</sup>	frēt fūl
pūb lie	pri vate
sum mer	wīn ter
sim ple	com plex
sī lent	noi sy
slāck en	quīck en <sup>62</sup>
up per	un der
wis dōm	fol ly
zē nith	nā dir
ad vānce'	re trēat'
a dōpt	re jēt
a bōve	be lōw
a fōre	a bāft
af fīrm	de nī
be fōre	be hind
de grade	eā āt

in jēt'	to cast in.
se leet	to pick out.
in sērt	to set in.
af fix	to fix to.
de dūce	to draw from.
de vōlve	to roll down.
de traet	to take from.
dis būrse	to pay out.
eā ēmpt	to free from.
ex punge	to blot out.
in fliet	to lay on.
re vērt	to turn back.
re drēss	to set right.
re sērve	to keep back.
re stōre	to give back.
re eline	to lean back.
pīre cede	to go before.
se elude	to shut out.
señf' fle	to struggle with.

di rēt'	in vērsē'
di vērgē	eon vērgē
dis sēnt	eon sēnt
en eamp	de eamp
in dūce	e dūce
in erease	de erease
in hale	eā hāle
in spire	ex pīre
di vine	hū' man
pro fane	sa ered
as cēnd	de scēnd'
ar rīve	de pārt
in vōlve	e vōlve
in elūde	ex elūde
a brīdge	en lārgē
en list	dis bānd
līm' pid	ttīr' bid
tor rid	frīg id
ere āte'	de stroy



## Verbs, Nouns, Adj.

## Words of opposite M

ab seönd'	to hide from.
as pörse	to cast censure.
eon völvæ	to roll together.
eon vöke	to call together.
de rive	to deduce; to draw from.
en twine	to twist around.
im bibe	to drink in.
im pinge	to dash against.
pro pel	to drive forward.
re buff	to beat back.
sub seribe	to write under.
prös' trate	to lay or fall flat.
ef füse'	to pour out.
eä ält	to lift high.
eä äet	to demand.
ex peet	to look for.
ex trüde	to thrust out.

äb' sent	prä:
cheer fül	sō t
cæn ter	sūr
dam äge	prō:
doub le	sīn"
eld est	you
free dóm	slāv
för mer	lät
feel ing	nun
hīth er	thit
hōme ly	han
ho ly	sin
hīll y	lev
im port	ex p
in let	out
īn eōme	out
mī ser	spēr

blüb' ber	fat of whales.
eöf fer	a money-chest.
dū el	a fight between two persons.
ex cise'	duty on home goods.
gräv' el	coarse sand.
glim mer	a faint light.
ī dol	a heathen god.
īm post	a duty on goods.
mon soon'	periodical winds.
sī' phon <sup>43</sup>	a bent tube or pipe.
skīr mish	a slight fight.
tāl on	a bird's claw.
dis tīnet'	different from.
era vat	a neck-cloth.
ex tant	now in being.
äi' ley	a narrow way.
sē quel <sup>42</sup>	a succeeding part.
mis dāto'	a wrong date.
lūb' ber	a clumsy fellow.

mät' ter	spīr'
mā jor	mī
nīm ble	elūr
ō pen	elōs
love ly	hātē
tīght en	loos
bläck en	whī
quick en <sup>62</sup>	släc
fall en	ris e
shört en	leng
stöp page	pas
skit tish	gen
trū ly	fals
a like'	un l
im präss'	ex l
īn' gress	ē g
in jēet'	e jē
īn' ward	out
för ward	bäck

## SECTION XXXI.

Nouns.	Names of Towns.
on	a colored mineral.
elave	a close assembly.
nel	a small anchor.
el	a defamatory writing.
der	a plant used for dyeing.
iant	a jewel at the ear.
grim	a wandering traveler.
dance	a clearing away.
ism <sup>46</sup>	a fallacious argument.
tise	a written discourse.
son er	a vessel with two masts.
man	a common man.
rent	a rapid stream.
tine'	a round of business.
ûke	a cap of false hair.
toon'	half the files of a company.
loon'	a slight woolen stuff.
iom	a self-evident truth.
nes ty	a general pardon.
ny	a capital crime.
ra ry	a collection of books.
ter y	a scheme for prizes.
û al <sup>40</sup>	a small book.
sh an ist	a maker of machines.
do nyx	a precious stone.
e dent	a foregoing example.
ab ber y	shrubs in general.
i mate	a familiar friend.
ti nel	a soldier on guard.
na ry	a tin mine.
ô' eo	a noxious wind.
num bra	a faint shade.
mes tie	a house servant.
nā do	a violent wind.
'mer cer	a dealer in silks.
	Green' bysh
	Hōus ton
	Hād dam
	Mil burn
	Men don
	Mēad ville
	Ôr leas
	Pau let
	Pōm fret
	Pots dam
	Platts burg
	Rum ford
	Swā den
	Thēt ford
	Tāun ton
	Tōl land
	Wind ham
	Prince ton
	'Suf field

## Verbs.

## Names of Rivers.

trans fix'	to pierce through.
ām' pu tate	to cut off a limb.
an ti quate <sup>32</sup>	to make obsolete.
au thor ize	to give authority.
bār bar ize	to render barbarous.
eān cer ate	to become cancerous.
ean non āde'	to attack with cannon.
eo hāb' it	to dwell together.
eōn' gre gate	to collect together.
eon' ju gate	to inflect a verb.
eoun ter āet'	to act contrary to.
dīs' lo cate	to put out of joint.
nul li fy	to render void.
pēr se eute	to pursue with malice.
pū tre fy	to make putrid.
rār e fy	to make thin.
en er gize	to give energy to.

Broad
Black
Clinch
Clark's
Dān
Duck
Flint
Fox
Green
Jāmes
Neuse
Trēnt
Pēarl
Rēd
Rock
Salt
Tār

ex eūl' pate	to clear from fault.
in eār nate	to clothe with flesh.
līt' i gate	to contest by law.
ree ti fy	to make right.
sim pli fy	to make plain.
tyr an nize	to act the tyrant.
vēr si fy	to make verses.
vīt ri fy	to turn to glass.
viv i fy	to make alive.
leg' is late	to enact laws.
trans fig' ūre <sup>40</sup>	to change the form.
trīt' ū rate <sup>40</sup>	to reduce to dust.
im pān' nel	to enroll a jury.
em bow er	to shelter with trees.
nōm' i nate	to propose by name.
in te grate	to make entire.
in ter line'	to write between.
in tro duce	to bring into notice.
in tro vēt	to turn inward.

White
Yōrk
Ya zoo'
Hūd' son
Mō hawk
Ōn iōn <sup>30</sup>
Sā eo
Ash ley
Coop er
Yād kin
Sa bīne'
San tee
Pe dee
Mo bile
Māx me
Hū' ron
Wā bash
O hī' o
Ro an th

## Miscellaneous.

Ys' sion <sup>80</sup>	leave to enter.
une tion <sup>79</sup>	act of joining.
iet ive	giving pain.
ī sion <sup>91</sup>	a pouring upon.
ē time	in time past.
ēnd age	an addition.
bish op	a chief bishop.
es sion <sup>80</sup>	a withdrawing.
p tion	act of adopting.
ent ūre <sup>40</sup>	to try the chances.
gate	to tie together.
e dote	a short story.
ara cite	a sort of coal.
śn' sion <sup>78</sup>	act of rising.
nēl ian <sup>30</sup>	a precious stone.
bus eade	a lying in wait.
um fūse'	to spread around.

l mīt'	to admit again.
r' cion <sup>67</sup>	restraint by force.
is sus	a huge statue.
mīn" gle	to mix together.
jūnet' ūre <sup>40</sup>	a critical time.
tra band	illegal; forbidden.
ūn' drum	a sort of riddle.
vie tion <sup>79</sup>	a proving guilty.
ver sant	familiar with.
ēē' tion	act of correcting.
' ter pane	cover of a bed.
rī' al	a crying down.
ton y	excess in eating.
ine	a female hero.
eo boy	a kind of snuff.
ro eo sm	the great world.
ro eo sm	the little world.
si eot	protoxyd of lead.
ēnt' um	by the hundred.

## Names of Rivers.

Ar kǎn' sas
Ēa tǎw ba
Ēa hǎw ba
Mis sōu ri
Mus kīng um
Os wē go
Oē mūlg ee
O gee chee
Pe nōb seot
Po tō mae
Pǎw tūx et
Pas sā ie
Pa tūx ent
St. Lǎw rence
Sa vǎn nǎh
Sa tīl la
Sci ō to

Dēl' a wāre
Ēum ber land
Nan ti eoke
Mer ri mack
Prov i dence
Rar i tan
Sar a nǎe'
Yēl' low stone
Chick o pee
Ēon" ga ree'
Ēen e see
Ten nes see
Wǎ ter ee
Il li nois
Gas eon āde
Ken tūck' y
Tom big bee
San dus ky
Ken ne bēē

## Miscellaneous.

as cer tain'	to find out.
in ter rupt	to break in.
dēs' ig nate	to point out.
mod ū late <sup>40</sup>	to vary sounds.
hes i tate	to pause in doubt.
mac er ate	to make lean.
es ti mate	to set value on.
ob so lete	out of use.
pēr fo rate	to bore through.
ex ea vate	to dig out.
rā di ate	to emit rays.
in di cate	to point out.
em a nate	to issue from.
su per vēne'	to come upon.
in ter vene	to come between.
de prē' ci ate <sup>72</sup>	to lose in value.
bīg' ot ry	blind zeal.

Parts of Animals'  
Bodies.

ānk' le  
 bō sōm  
 bow els  
 ēl bow  
 ēye lid  
 fōre head  
 glōt tis  
 gix zard  
 gul let  
 fin' ger  
 in' step  
 kid ney  
 knuck le  
 lār ynx  
 liv er  
 hārs let

āv' e nue	entrance to a place.	mīd' riff
eon se quence <sup>62</sup>	what follows.	mem brane
pōst ū late <sup>40</sup>	an assumed position.	mus cle
vīr ū lent <sup>40</sup>	very poisonous.	nōs tril
lin i ment	soft ointment.	pāl ate
ōr tho dox	sound in faith.	pel vis
pēl li ele	thin external skin.	pū pil
fōrm ū la <sup>40</sup>	a given form.	should er
sāl a ry	stated hire or wages.	stōm ach
pan o ply	full armor.	tēn don
gal ax y	the milky way.	ud der
prec i pice	a steep descent.	ār te ry
per dī' tiōn	utter ruin.	eū ti ele
pi men' to	allspice.	ōe ci put
plum bā go	black-lead.	erā ni um
mis no mer	a misnaming.	knēe pan
te na cious <sup>67</sup>	holding fast.	bāck bone
in eūm bent	resting on.	wind pipe
im pūt ing	charging to.	fōre ārm

## SECTION XXXII.

## Verbs.

in' ſtēl ize	to instruct in the gospel.
re'st ū late <sup>40</sup>	to reason earnestly with entreaty.
li i ate	to render like for like.
en' ger ate	to enlarge beyond the truth.
ex' pō gize	to explain by analogy.
ma' n i late	to make or to grow like.
af' f ir ate	to affirm positively.
co' er ate	to labor with others for the same end.
per'set ū ate <sup>40</sup>	to make perpetual or permanent.
re'st ta tize	to forsake one's profession or faith.
ex' pō gize	to plead for, or to excuse.
ma' i tate	to make easy or easier.
ill' n pli fy	to illustrate by example.
in' m ni fy	to save harmless from loss.
ne' s si tate	to make necessary.
ad'mit rie ū late <sup>40</sup>	to admit to membership.
ex' i ri ate <sup>40</sup>	to grow to excess.
re'so phize <sup>46</sup>	to reason as a philosopher.
re' nēd i tate	to consider beforehand.
re'se to rate	to discharge from the lungs.
im' ōr tal ize	to make immortal or imperishable.
en' ri ate	to enrage, or to make mad.
fel' i a dīse	to put in a place of felicity.
en' op o lize	to engross or purchase the whole.
re' ae ter ize	to give character to.
ad'mit i ral ize <sup>40</sup>	to adopt as a native citizen.
re' til ize	to render or make volatile.
na' ōn al ize <sup>71</sup>	to make national.
re' i nate	to produce what is new.
ex' am' ine	to examine a second time.
es'tab' lish	to establish again.
re'st' ti eate	to tame, or to make tame.
re' ū late <sup>40</sup>	to speak distinctly.
signi' fy	to signify beforehand.
re' p i fy	to show before by figure.

## Miscellaneous.

## Names of Towns.

eo eoon'	the silk-worm's ball.	Bäth
mā' tron	an elderly lady.	Keene
eän o py	a covering overhead.	Lynn
eom e dy	a humorous dramatic piece.	Lyme
des pot ism	absolute power; tyranny.	Rome
hom i cide	a man-slayer.	Troy
leth ar gy	morbid drowsiness.	Ware
bin na ele	a ship's compass-box.	Wells
par a gon	a perfect model.	York
prôf li gate	extremely vicious.	Bell fast
prîv i lege	peculiar benefit.	Burr ton
in ter im	the mean time.	Benn son
ob lo quy <sup>62</sup>	censorious language.	Bed ford
rû di ment	first principle.	Clin ton
sôph ist ry <sup>46</sup>	false reasoning.	Cam den
sým me try	due proportion.	Can ton
û sũ ry <sup>40</sup>	unlawful interest.	Dan by
<hr/>		
gy'p' se ous	relating to gypsum.	Derr by
sũ i cide	self-murder.	Dell hi
pës ti lence	an infectious disease.	Day ton
ath lët' ie	strong and vigorous.	Eas ton
ea lor ie	the principle of heat.	Elk ton
eo ē val	of the same age.	Grot on
dra măt ie	pertaining to the drama.	Frank lin
e mō tion <sup>79</sup>	a moving of the mind.	Am boy
mo mën tum	the force of motion.	Ash land
är mip o tent	powerful in arms.	Lī ma
ex pē ri ence	practical knowledge.	Ma eon
pre rōg a tive	exclusive privilege.	New ton <sup>22</sup>
no tō ri ous	publicly known.	Nor folk
phe nôm e non <sup>46</sup>	something remarkable.	New bern <sup>23</sup>
gäud' i ness	tinsel appearance.	Natch ez
pan o rä' ma	a view on all sides.	Quin cy <sup>62</sup>
met a phÿs ies	the science of mind.	Spär ta
mäu so lē um	a magnificent tomb.	Lēn ox
läud' a to ry	containing praise.	Món rōe'

## SECTION XXIII.

## Miscellaneous.

## Words contrasted.

o tā' tion <sup>79</sup>	an explanatory note.	buȳ	sēll
ra tion	divine worship.	boy	gtrl
ra tion	an ardent wish.	blēss	eūrse
ta tion	official testimony.	best	wōrst
u ga tion	act of subduing.	black	white
o ea tion	the act of choking.	bōne	flesh
o pa tion	contraction of a word.	cool	warm
sēp tie	opposing putrefaction.	eōld	hōt
fī' cial	made by art.	eōme	gō
ret'ie	pertaining to theory.	eōarse	fine
a phor ie <sup>46</sup>	expressing similitude.	cheap	dear
or ie	pertaining to meteors.	day	night
ōl' o gy	a discourse on flowers.	dry	wēt
p a thy	natural aversion.	east	west
s sin ate	to murder secretly.	fār	nēar
hi late	to reduce to nothing.	fāir	foul
v' er ate	to affirm positively.	fāt	lēan
i ri ty	a state of safety.	fālse	trūe
in ni al	once in six years.	first	last
ī e ty	habitual temperance.	find	lōse
m ni ty	steady seriousness.	frīend	fōe
li fy	to make solid.	grēat	small
met ri eal	proportional in its parts.	good	bād
on y mous	the same in meaning.	hārd	sōft
eū ri al	relating to mercury.	high	lōw
n thro py	hatred of mankind.	height	dēpth
ril i ty	low, abusive language.	hill	vāle
it o ry	an assembly of hearers.	in	out
e a ry	a bathing-room.	joy	griēf
ī a ry <sup>40</sup>	art of carving images.	lōng	shōrt
e o type	fixed, immovable type.	loss	gāin
ū la tive <sup>40</sup>	tending to excite.	love	hate
po ra ry	continuing for a time.	laugh <sup>45</sup>	ery
per a ment	constitution of body.	bought <sup>45</sup>	sold
er a bound'	to be very abundant.	give	take



## SECTION XXXIV.

## CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN.

Carl	Xb' ner	Elln' ton	Fränk' lin	Jö' seph <sup>46</sup>
Charles	Xl bert	Cý rus	Gyl bert	Jö tham
Clark	Xl fred	Dän iel <sup>39</sup>	Här low	Jüd son
Dwight	Xl len	Där win	Här vey	Jül ius <sup>39</sup>
Floyd	Xl vin	Dä vid	Hè man	Lèon ard
Fränk	Am bröse	De lös'	Hèn ry	Lè vi
George	Am mos	Dén' nis	Hèr man	Lew is <sup>22</sup>
Giles	Am drew <sup>27</sup>	De Wtt'	Hi ram	Lì nus
Hugh	Am son	Dèx' ter	Hö mer	Lö ren
James	Ar thur	Èb en	Hör ace	Löu is
Jöb	Am sà	Èd gar	How ell	Lü cius <sup>67</sup>
Jöhn	Ash er	Èd mund	i rà	Lü ther
Loyd	Aus tin	Èd ward	i saae	Lý man
Luke	Bè là	Èd win	Jä bez	Mär cus
Märk	Bü el	È lam	Jä eob	Mär tin
Miles	Büt ler	È noeh	Jä red	Mél vin
Pärk	Cä leb	Èr win	Ja son	Mil ton
Paul	Èäl vin	Èu gène <sup>40</sup>	Jäs per	Mon röe'
Plätt	Cè cil	Èz' rà	Je rôme'	Mö' ses
Ralph <sup>46</sup>	Chës ter	Fè lix	Jës' se	Mý ron
Sèth	Èlär ence	Fès tus	Jö el	Nä than
Ward	Èlém ent	Frän cis	Jö nas	Nél son

New' ton <sup>22</sup>	Sté' phen <sup>34</sup>	Bén' ja min	Jösh ü á	Väl' en tine
Nör man	Stew art <sup>22</sup>	Be ri' áh	Jo si' áh	Wash ing ton
ör rin	Sid ney	Be thü el	Lä fay ette'	Zäeh a ry
ör son	Thè ron	Chris' topher <sup>46</sup>	Lém' ü el <sup>40</sup>	Zéb ü lon
ör ville	Thöm as	Da ri' us	Lo rën' zo	Al ex' änder
ös ear	Vir gil	E li as	Ly sän der	Az a ri äh
o tis	Wal ter	E li hu	Mi' eha el	Èor né' li us
Pät rick	War ren	E li jäh	Na thän' iel	Eb en è' zer
Pä ter	Wíl lard	E li shä	Nieh' o las	El e ä zer
Phíl ip	Wíll iam <sup>39</sup>	E li zur	öl i ver	E liph' a let <sup>44</sup>
Phí lo	Wíl lis	Èm' er son	Or län' do	E zé ki el
Quar tus <sup>32</sup>	Wíl son	È phra im <sup>46</sup>	O zä as	Ga mã li el
Reu ben	Zè nas	E räs' tus	Phín' e as <sup>46</sup>	Hez e ki' äh
Rich ard	Am bra ham	Fréd' er ick	Säm ü el <sup>40</sup>	Jed e di' äh
Röb ert	Äd di son	Gid e on	Sèn e eä	Jer e mi äh
Röl lin	A län son	öü li an	Sím e on	Jew èl lyn <sup>22</sup>
Röl lo	A lön zo	Gus tä' vus	Söl o mon	Na pó le on
Rös eoe	Al' phe us <sup>46</sup>	Hän' ni bal	Syl vā' nus	Ne he mi' äh
Rü fus	Am a sà	Här ri son	Syl vès ter	Ob a di äh
Sä lem	Am tho ny	Ho rä' tio <sup>71</sup>	Thäd' de us	Pel a ti äh
Sè hä	Ar chi bäl	Is' ra el	Thè o dore	The öph' ilus
Sey mour	Ar to mas	Jëf fer son	Tým o thy	Zäeh a ri' äh
Si las	Am sa hel	Je hi' el	Ü ri' äh <sup>40</sup>	Zäeh a ri' äh
Si mon	Am gräs' tus	Jön' a than	Ü lý's ses <sup>40</sup>	Zed e ki äh

## SECTION XXXV.

## CHRISTIAN NAMES OF WOMEN.

Ann	Čär' rie	Flö' rà	Lau' rà	öl' ive
Blanche	Cěl iá <sup>30</sup>	Flör enes	Līb bie	Pēr sis
Grace	Čhär lotte	Frān cea	Lil lie	Phē be
Jāne	Čhlō o	Gēr trūde	Liz zie	Phyl lis
Kāte	Člār á	Grā uá <sup>71</sup>	Lō is	Pōl ly
Rōse	Cō rà	Hān nāh	Lōn 'ise'	Prū dence
Rúth	Děl iá <sup>30</sup>	Hāt tie	Lōt' tie	Rā chel
Īb' bie	Dī nāh	Hēl en	Lū ciá <sup>67</sup>	Rbō dá
Īd á	Dū rà	Hēs ter	Lū cy	Rō sá
Īd die	Dōr eas	Hēt tie	Lū lá	Rō sie
A dēlle'	ē dith	Hūl dah	Mā bel	Sā brá
Īg' nes	ēl lá	ī dá	Māg gie	Sāl ly
Īl' ice	ēl len	ī die	Mār ciá <sup>67</sup>	Sāl lie
Ī my	El sie	I rēne'	Mār thá	Sa lōme'
Īn nā	ēm mā	Ja nēt	Mā ry	Sā' riāh
Īn nie	Es tēlle'	Ja nētte	Māt tie	Stēl lá
Īn nis	ēs' ther	Jēr' nie	Mē rab	Sū san
Bēr thá	ēt tie	Jēs sie	Mīn nā	Sū sie
Bēs sie	Eū nice <sup>40</sup>	Jū dith	Mīn nie	Sū yl
Bēt sey	ē vá	Jūl iá <sup>30</sup>	Nān cy	Tīr zāh
Brīdg' et	Fān nie	Jūn iá <sup>30</sup>	Nēl lie	Zīl phā <sup>46</sup>
Bū lāh	Fān ny	Kīt tie	Nō rà	Īb' i gail

Īd' a line	Dēh' o ráh	Je rú' shá	Mīr' i am	Am a rīl' lá
Īd e laide	Dī ān' á	Jo ān á	Nar cīs' sá	Ān gē līpá
A dēl' iá <sup>30</sup>	Dī ān thá	Jō' se phīno	O phēl iā <sup>33</sup>	Ār a bēl' lá
Ālī dā	Dōr' o thy	Jū li ēt'	Pa mēl iā <sup>30</sup>	Ā ri ān á
Āl mē dá	Dru sīl' lá	Ke tū' ráh	Pau lī nā	Čhris ti ān á
Āl mī rá	El' ea nor	Ke zī áh	P'ris cīl lá	E līz' a beth
Āl thē á	E lī' zā	Le ō nā	Re hēe cá	E vān gē line
A mān dá	El vī rá	Lo mī nā	Rō' sa lie	E vē lī' nā
A mēl iá <sup>30</sup>	ēm' e line	Lōu ī sū	Rō sa lind	Geor gē ān' á
Ān toi nette'	ēm i ly	Lo vī sá	Rō sa mond	Hen rī ēt' tá
A sē' nath	Es tēl' lá	Lu cēt tá	Ro set' tá	Is a bēl' lá
Āu gūs tá	Eū gēn ie <sup>43</sup>	Lu cīn dá	Rox ān' á	La vīn' i á
Ā zū bāh	ēv' e line	Ln erē tiā <sup>71</sup>	Se lī nā	Le o nō' rá
Bār' ba rá	Fi dēl' iá <sup>30</sup>	Lyd' i á	SM' vī á	Lu ci ān á <sup>67</sup>
Bē a trīce	ēōr' gie	Mād e line	So phī á <sup>46</sup>	Me hēt' a bel
Be līn' dá	Hār ri et	Mārga ret	Su sān nā	Oe tā vī á
Čār' o line	Hel ē' nū	Ma rī' á	Tab' i thā	O līv i á
Čāth a rīne	Hēp' zī bāh	Ma rī ān' á	The rē' sá	Pe nēl o pe
Ce cīl' iá <sup>30</sup>	Hān nō' rā	Mā' rion	The rī nā	Se phrō nī á <sup>46</sup>
Čla rīn dá	Im' o gēne	Ma tīl' dá	Try phē nā <sup>46</sup>	The o dō siā <sup>69</sup>
Čla rīs sá	I rē nā	Me līn dá	Try phō sá <sup>46</sup>	Vie tō' rī á
Čor dēl iá <sup>30</sup>	Is' a bel	Me līs sá	Vī ō lá	Vī o lēt' tá
Čor nēl iá <sup>30</sup>	Is a dore	Mī nēr vā	Zēr' vī áh	Vīr gīn' iá
Cyn' thi á	Je mī' má	Mī rān dá	Al der ēt' tá	Ze nō bī á

## SECTION XXXVI.

## DEFINING BY CAPTIONS.

*The Noun with its corresponding Adjective.*

In most cases, the pupil will know the meaning of the several nouns standing opposite their adjectives.

The adjectives in the left-hand column of each couplet are defined by repeating the words at the head of the columns, with the primitive word or phrase in the second column, standing opposite to it adjective. Thus, over *formic* stands "*pertaining or belonging to*"; the *formic* is defined by saying, "*pertaining to ants.*" So *dorsal*, "*pertaining to the back.*"

## Pertaining or belonging to

fōr' mie	ānts
ūr sine	beārs
fē line	eāts
vāe cine	eows
ea nīne'	dōgs
vūl' pine	fōx' es
vī tal	līfe
mār tial <sup>71</sup>	war
hō ral	hours
flo ral	flow' ers
bēs tial <sup>89</sup>	bēasts
prē dal	prey
nī' trous	nī' ter
na val	shīps
vi nous	wīne
mu ral	wālls
brū mal	wīn' tēr
elīn ie	a sick-bed
dū eal	a dūke
mēn sal	a tā' ble
dō tal	a dow er
lo eal	a plāce
fīl ial <sup>89</sup>	a sōn
fīs eal	a trēas ur y <sup>89</sup>

## Pertaining or belonging to

dōr' sal	the bāck
nā tal	the bīrth
pe dal	the fōot
lūm bar	the loīns
cen tral	the cēn' ter
pō lar	the pōles
spī nal	the spine
frōnt al	the frōnt
vēr nal	the sprīng
mā lar	the cheek
mēn tal	the mīnd
lū nar	the moon
nērv ous	the nērvs
nā sal	the nōse
eōs tal	the ribs
sō lar	the sun
stēl lar	the stārs
dent al	the teeth
vē nous	the vēins
ma rīne'	the sēa
ter rēne	the ēarth
rā' ral	the eōūn' tr
lūn' gual <sup>89</sup>	the tōngue
fō eal	the tō eal

## SECTION XXXVII.

the caption with any word in the second column, and it is opposite word in the first column. Thus, *blameless*, with-

Without		Countries of Europe.
less	blame	Aus' tri à
less	sense	Bā den
less	beard	Ba vā' ri à
less	clouds	Bo he mi à
ss	eyes	Bēl' gi um
less	faith	Den mark
less	friends	Eng land <sup>14</sup>
less	faults	Flān ders
ess	fear	Frānce
less	grace	Gēr' ma ny
less	guilt	Greece
less	guile	Hān' o ver
less	hope	Hol land
less	care	Hūn' ga ry
less	harm	Ire land
ess	help	It a ly
less	juice	Lāp land
ss	life	Nōr way
ess	leaves	Pō land
ss	law	Pōrt ū gāl
less	noise	Prūs sia *
ess	rest	Rūs sia †
less	sight	Sāx o ny
less	shame	Scot land
less	stains	Spāin
less	sleep	Swē den
less	sense	Swīt zer land
less	teeth	Tūr key
ess	tears	Wāles
less	taste	Wīr tem burg
ess	end	
ss	joy	

\* Prā' shā or Prāsh' ā.

† Rā' shā or Rāsh' ā.

## SECTION XXXVIII.

Repeat the caption at the head of the columns with any the second column of the couplets, and it defines its opposite the first column. Thus, *blackish*, somewhat *black*.

Somewhat		A little, or a smn
bläck' ish	bläck	bul' let
cool ish	cool	fıl let
düşk ish	düşk	glob üle <sup>40</sup>
damp ish	damp	gran üle <sup>40</sup>
fäint ish	fäint	hill ock
green ish	green	pō ny
grāy ish	grāy	pull ey
new ish <sup>22</sup>	new	pūp pet
ōld ish	ōld	pen nant
pāl ish	pale	pal let
round ish	round	peb ble
small ish	small	rund let
salt ish	salt	ring let
sour' ish	sour	rīp' ple
sick ish	sick	mōr sel
sōft ish	sōft	säch el
sweet ish	sweet	strēam let
wēt tish	wēt	lāmō kin
whīt ish	whīte	duck ling
	Like a	lēaf let
boy' ish	boy	bıl let
child ish	child	ham let
colt ish	colt	īel et
girl ish	girl	pōn iard <sup>39</sup>
wōlf ish	wōlf	pust üle <sup>40</sup>
fool ish	fool	pār cel
mūl ish	mūle	round let
fōp pish	fōp	tāb let
brūt ish	brūte	tur ret
elown ish	elown	vī al
knāv ish	knāve	eāsk et
slūt tish	slūt	rīv ū let <sup>40</sup>

Pertaining or relating to		Consisting of, or containing	
ce tā' ceous <sup>67</sup>	whāles	ā' que ous <sup>62</sup>	wā' ter
di tūr nal	day	vīt re ous	glāss
noe tūr nal	night	fer re ous	i ron <sup>86</sup>
lāeh' ry mal	tears	seō ri ous	drōss
sac er dō' tal	priests	pūl ver ous	dūst
tēm' po ral	time	ig ne ous	fire
lae te al	milk	fī brous	fī' bers
fo rēn' sie	cōurts	pī lōse'	hāir
bāl' ne al	a bāth	sa line	sālt
eor o nal	a crown	me tāl' lie	mēt' al
fes ti val	a fēast	ma tē ri al	mat ter
lin e ar	a line	san' guin' e ous <sup>86</sup>	blōod
ma tēr' nal	a mōth' er	wōol' ly	wōol
pa ter nal	a fā ther	spī nous	thōrn
bīb' li eal	the Bī ble	grāss y	grāss
cer e bral	the brāin	tūrf y	tūrfs
eōr po ral	the bōd' y	ēarth y	ēarth
		Resembling or like	
elēr' ie al	the elēr' gy	sēr' rate	a saw
dig it al	the fīn' ger	glō bous	a glōbe
lā bi al	the lips	milk y	milk
lāt er al	the side	ō val	an egg
pee to ral	the brēast	spi ral	a serew <sup>27</sup>
gut tur al	the thrōat	glā cious <sup>67</sup>	īce
hū mer al	the should' er	ōs se ous	bone
māx il lar	the jaw bōne	nēb ū lous <sup>40</sup>	a eloud
fem i nine	fē' males	ū ve ous <sup>40</sup>	a grāpe
īn fant īne	īn fants	nīv e ous	snow
ce lēs' tial <sup>80</sup>	heav en	an nu lar	a rīng
he rō ie	hē rōes	stel late	a stār
of fī' cial	ōf fice	tū bu lar	a tūbe
fra tēr' nal	brōth ers	rēt i eūle	a nēt
nu mēr ie al	nūm ber	cīr eu lar	a cīr' ele
hi bēr nal	win ter	sēr pen tīne	a sēr pent
oph thāl mie <sup>46</sup>	the ēye	eāp il la ry	a hāir
pōp' ū lar <sup>40</sup>	the pēo' ple	fī lā' ceous <sup>67</sup>	thrēads
se pūl' ehral	bu' ri al <sup>11</sup>		

## SECTION XXXIX.

Repeat the *caption* with any word in the second column, and it defines its opposite word in the first column; thus, *delusive*, having a tendency to *deceive*.

Having a tendency to		Implies	
de lū sive	de cēive'	a vāunt'	be gōne'
dis sua sive <sup>36</sup>	dis suade <sup>36</sup>	a fōot	on fōot
dif fū sive	dif fuse	a bēd	in bēd
de prēss ive	de prēss	a drift	a float
de struet ive	de stroy	a sīde	a pārt
de cep tive	de lūde	a frēsh	a new <sup>22</sup>
as suā sive <sup>36</sup>	as suagē <sup>36</sup>	a slōpe	a slānt
in cēn sive	pro voke	a thwārt	a erōss
pro mō tive	ad vānce	a lōft	on high
pre vēnt ive	pre vēnt	a dō	būs' tle
eon sump tive	eon sūme	a shōre	on shōre
re pul sive	re pēl	a dīcū	fāre wēll'
il lū sive	mis lēad	a nōn	quīck' ly
eon dū' cive	pro mōte'	a bāck'	bāck' ward
eor rēet ive	eor rēet	a head	be fōre'
a mū sive	a mūse	a gō	pāst; gōne
ad vān cive	ad vānce	a live	līv' ing
in cēn tive	in cīte	sāl' low	yel low
sub vēr sive	sub vērt	vil lous	shag gy
Having power to		lī mous	slīm y
ere ā' tive	ere āte'	spi ny	thōrn y
eo ēr cive	eo ērce	se tous	brīst ly
eom prēss ive	eom prēss	brīd al	nup tial <sup>71</sup>
ab struet ive	ab struet	māt in	mōrn ing
pro due tive	pro dūce	lū cid	shīn ing
at traet ive	at trāet	aus tral	sōūth ern
Able to		tāc it	sī lent
re tēn' tive	re tain'	tep id	wārm
ef feet ive	ef fēet	eal lous	hārd
in vent ive	in vent	gel id	eōld
per cep tive	per cēive	erim son	deep-rēd
eom pul sive	eom pēl	sē nile	ōld

## SECTION XL.

ne each word in the first column of each couplet by prefixing *ry* or *can* be to the word opposite; thus, *audible*, that may or heard.

—That may or can be—

i ble hēard  
i ble bēnt  
i ble dōne  
i ble rēad  
a ble let  
pa ble felt  
a ble pāsēd<sup>82</sup>  
a ble pāid  
a ble hēld  
h a ble tought  
l i ble sōld  
ble seen  
l a ble bēnt

—That may or can be—

a bāt' a ble a bāt' ed  
a void a ble a void ed  
æ cēs i ble ap prōached<sup>82</sup>  
ad mis si ble ad mīt' ted  
eom press i ble eom pressed<sup>82</sup>  
eor rupt i ble eor rupt' ed  
eon cēiv a ble eon cēived'  
eon fin a ble eon fined  
de rīv a ble de rived  
de sīr a ble de sīred  
de elīn a ble de elīned  
de dūc i ble in fērrēd  
ex eūs a ble ex eūsed

v' a ble elēft  
a a ble blāmed  
ble ēat' en  
i ble mēlt ed  
a ble wād ed  
a ble fīned  
a ble tās't ed  
a ble mōved  
d a ble mēnd' ed  
l a ble prāised  
a ble rāt' ed  
va ble sāvēd  
gi ble tōuchēd<sup>82</sup>  
a ble tāmēd  
a ble tīllēd  
e a ble trācēd<sup>82</sup>  
a ble eūred  
a ble prōved  
h a ble mātched<sup>82</sup>

per cēp' ti ble per cēived'  
re solv a ble re sōlved  
rēf' ra ga ble re fūt' ed  
re frān' gi ble re frāet ed  
re vēr si ble re vērsēd<sup>82</sup>  
re sīst i ble re sīst' ed  
re mis si ble re mit ted  
re mōv a ble re mōved'  
ād' mi ra ble ad mīred  
ap pli ea ble ap plied  
eom' par a ble eom pāred  
gōv ern a ble gōv' erned  
pār don a ble for gīv' en  
rēp a ra ble re pāired'  
rev o ea ble re ealled  
ex pli ea ble ex plāined  
sū per a ble o ver eōmē'  
ex pōrt a ble ex pōrt' ed  
per fēet' i ble pēt' feet ed



## SECTION XLI.

Define all the words in the *first* column, thus: *indestructible* can not be *destroyed*.

That can not be—

		Cities
in de strūct' i ble	de stroyed'	Bō.
in eom mūt a ble	ex chānged	Br.
in eon dēn sa ble	eon dēnsed <sup>82</sup>	Bā.
in eon cēiv a ble	eon cēived	Br.
in eon cēal a ble	eon ceal ed	Br.
in eon trōl la ble	eon trolled	Co.
in eon tēst a ble	eon tēst' ed	Ch.
in eon sūm a ble	eon sūmed'	Cl.
in eon sōl a ble	eom' fort ed	Do.
in eor rūpt i ble	eor rūpt' ed	De.
in de fēa si ble	de fēat ed	Fri.
in ex cīt a ble	ex cīt ed	Hā.
in ob sērv a ble	ob sērv'ed	Jā.
im per cēp ti ble	per cēived	Ne.
in ae cēss' i ble	ap prōached <sup>82</sup>	Nā.
in eor' ri gi ble	eor rēct' ed	Ne.
in ev i ta ble	a void ed	Ne.
in nū mer a ble	nūm' bered	Pō.
in āp pli ea ble	ap plied'	Por.
il lev i a ble	lēv' ied	Pīt.
ir rev o ea ble	re ealled'	Ric.
in ex prēss' i ble	ūt' tered	Ru.
in ex plōr a ble	ex plōred'	Sā.
im mēas' ur a ble <sup>89</sup>	mēas' ured <sup>89</sup>	Spr.
im prae ti ea ble	per fōrmed'	Tre.
in dis cōrn' i ble <sup>85</sup>	dis cōrned <sup>85</sup>	Au.
in di gēst i ble	di gēst' ed	Hū.
in di vis i ble	di vid ed	Lō.
in dīs' pu ta ble	dis pūt ed	Ne.
in dis pēn' sa ble	spāred	Čā.
ir re sist i ble	re sist' ed	Mā.
ir rēp' a ra ble	re pāired	Mē.
in dis so lu ble	dis sōlved	Me.

## SECTION XLII.

The first part of each word, in the first column, has the same meaning as the word opposite in the second column; therefore, repeating the word or words standing at the head of the complets, with whatever stands in the second column opposite each succeeding word, defines each word in the first column. Thus, *Bearing* heads the first column; then, to define *armigerous*, say, bearing *arms*; *fructiferous*, bearing *fruit*.

Bearing		Producing	
är mĭg' er ous	ärms	au rĭf' er ous	göld
erŭ cĭf er ous	eröss	eal cĭf er ous	lime
frue tĭf er ous	frŭit	eoneh if er ous	shĕlls
glan dĭf er ous	ä' eorns	eul mĭf er ous	stākks
la nĭg er ous	wŭol	fo lif er ous	lēaves
nu cĭf er ous	nŭts	gem mĭf er ous	bŭds
pal mĭf er ous	pālms	mor tĭf er ous	death
squā mĭg' er ous <sup>62</sup>	seāles	nu bĭf' er ous	elouds
prŭ nĭf er ous	plŭms	o vip a rous	ĕggs
Producing		plum bĭf er ous	lead
cer ŭ lĭf' ie	blŭe	ro rĭf er ous	dew <sup>22</sup>
frĭg o rĭf ie	eold	spi nĭf er ous	thŏrns
sap o rĭf ie	taste	sa lif er ous	sālt
lu cĭf' er ous	light	ver mip a rous	wŏrms
bulb if er ous	bŭlbs	pes tĭf er ous	plāgue
som nĭf er ous	sleep	ar un dĭn' e ous	reeds
bæ cĭf er ous	bĕr' ries	sue cĭf' er ous	sāp
fĕr rĭf er ous	ī ron <sup>35</sup>	eor ti cĭf' er ous	bārks
mel lif er ous	hŏn ey	sal ŭ tĭf er ous <sup>40</sup>	hĕalth
po mĭf er ous	āp ples	so nĭf' er ous	sound
flo rĭf er ous	flow ers	met al lĭf' er ous	mĕt als
lāu rĭf er ous	lāu rel	hed e rĭf er ous	ī vy
hĕrb ŭf er ous	hĕrbs	nee tar if er ous	nee tar
os sĭf er ous	bŏnes	o dor if er ous	ō dor
om nĭf er ous	all kinds	res in if er ous	rĕs in
sem in if' er ous	seed	sil i cĭf er ous	sĭ lex

## Doctrine or Science of, or a Treatise on

as trög' ra phy <sup>46</sup>	stärš
eoneh ol o gy	shellš
den drol o gy	trees
hy drol o gy	wä' ter
eth nol o gy	nā tions <sup>79</sup>
fos sil o gy	fös silš
me trol o gy	mēas' ures <sup>39</sup>
neu rol o gy	the nērves
psy ehol o gy	the sōul
phy tol o gy <sup>46</sup>	plāntš
phre nol o gy <sup>46</sup>	the brāin
en to mōl' o gy	In' sects
et y mol o gy	der i vā' tions <sup>79</sup>
gal van ol o gy	gāl' van ism
gen e al o gy	gen er ā' tions <sup>79</sup>
her pe tol o gy	rēp' tles
ieh thy ol o gy	fish es

## Kinds of Cloth.

bär' ra ean
eal i eo
ean ne quin <sup>82</sup>
eas si mere
eor du roy'
dī' a per
dīm i ty
huck a back
tap es try
taf fe ta
ban dān' na
bōm ba zine'
al a mōde

## Fortifications.

bar ri eāde'
pal i sade
in trēnch' ment

min er āl' o gy	mīn' er als
or ni thol o gy	bīrds
os te ol o gy	bōnes
lex i eol o gy	wōrds
pyr e tol o gy	fē' vers
ū ran ol o gy <sup>40</sup>	hēav ens
ver me ol o gy	wōrms

me te or ōl' o gy	{ mē' te orš and at mos-
phār ma eōl' o gy	{ phēr' ie phe nōm' e na.
id e ol o gy	{ phār' ma cy <sup>46</sup>
	{ i dē' as
ge ōl' o gy	{ strūet' ūre and phys'-
	{ ie al chānges of the ēarth.

hēr' is son
gar ri son
par a pet

## Weapons.

blūn' der buss
bāy o net
dām ask in

## Soldiers.

cim e ter
jave' lin
rā' pi er
bow ie-knife
eōm' pa ny
rēg i ment
sen ti nel
eav al ry
in fant ry
dra goon
līght-horse

## The Art of Writing or Engraving on

ehal eōg' ra phy <sup>46</sup>	bräss
li thog ra phy	stōne
ste log ra phy	pīl' lars
xy log ra phy <sup>87</sup>	wōd
ce rog ra phy	wāx

## SECTION XLIII.

Giving the form of a		Vessels and Measures.	Quadrupeds.
ri form	gōat		bab oon'
i form	stā/k	bush' el	bi dēt
i form	heārt	bār rel	bādġ' er
i form	erōss	bot tle	bēa ver
ī i form	wēdġe	erū et	brōck et
bi form	bōat	eāst er	eam el
i form	tooth	chāl dron	cas tor
form	swōrtl	fir kin	eat tle
l i form	glānd	flāg on	ĉham ois
gūi form <sup>36</sup>	tōngue	punch eōn <sup>38</sup>	dōnk ey
form	moon	pig gin	fil ly
form	ēgg	pitĉ er	ga zēlle'
form	net	pot tle	ġēn' et
i form	shēild	gal lon	ġi rāffe'
i form	stār	gob let	hēz' er
i form	sick' le	hog's head	jack āl
l' li form	hāir	keel' er	jag ū ār' <sup>40</sup>
u li form	pīpe	kēt tle	lēop' ard
li form <sup>40</sup>	eye	sāu oer	mam moth
i form	drōss	skil let	mōnk ey
i form	broom	tank ard	pān ther
ating or feeding on		tum bler	rae eoon'
īv' o rous	flēsh	vī al	reīn' deer <sup>1</sup>
iv o rous	grāin	eu bit	zē bra
iv o rous	hērbs	fāth om.	Instruments of Music.
v o rous	bōnes	fūr long	
ōph a gous <sup>46</sup>	flēsh	Carriages.	elār' i on
nīv o rous	wōrm's	būg' gy	flāg eo let
civ o rous	bēr' ries	phā e ton <sup>46</sup>	dul ci mer
i in īv' o rous	grāss	sūlk y	tam bōur ine'
Having		wag on	vī o līn
īġ' er ous	hōrn's	stāġe	vī ō la
līf er ous	elāw's	eoach	sēr' a phīne
līf er ous	stā/k's	ĉhaize	ae eōr' di on
nīġ er ous	fēath' ers	sleigh <sup>1</sup>	mel ō de on

The Doctrine of, or the Science which treats of

ōp' ties	light
phys ies <sup>46</sup>	nāt' ūre <sup>40</sup>
teeh nies	ārts
eth ies	mōr' als
stat ies	bōd' ies at rest.
po ēt' ies	pō' e try
pho net ies <sup>46</sup>	} sounds
a eous ties	
hār mōn ies	mū' sie. al sounds.
sta tist ies	stāte of the eoun' try.
hy draul ies	mō' tion of flū' ids.
pōl' i ties	gōv' ern ment
gno mōn' ies	dī' al ing
sci op ties	cām' e ra ob seū' ra
mne mon ies	mēm' o ry
ehre mat ies	eōl' ors
mag net ies	māg' net ism

Crimes.

ār' son
as sault'
būrg' la ry
bīg a my
chēat ing
ex tōr' tion <sup>79</sup>
gām' ing
gām bling
trēa son
lār ce ny
mūr der
māim ing
pēr' ju ry
poi son ing
rōb ber y
pī ra cy
fōrg er y

hy dro stāt' ies	weight of flū' ids.
pneu mat' ies	āir
me ehan ies	ma ċhīnes'
bōt' a ny	plānts
as trōn' o my	stārs
a nat. o my	dis sēe' tion <sup>79</sup>
a rith me tic	nūm' bers
eal is thēn' ies	hēalth' ful ēx' er cise.
math e mat ies	{ nūm' ber
met a phys ies <sup>46</sup>	{ and quan' ti ty. <sup>82</sup>
pyr o teeh nies	mīnd
	fīre' wōrks

Science of refracted, or reflected

ea tōp' tries	} light
di op tries	
di a eous' ties	} sounds
eat a eous ties	
eat a phōn ies	

Lakes.

Su pē' ri or
Mīch' i gan
On tā' ri o
Ē' rie
Hū ron
Geōrge
Lōng'-Lake
Ēa yū' ga
Sēn' e ea
O neī' da
O was eo
Ĉham plāin'
Moose' head
Um bā' gog
Win ne bā' go
St. Clāir'
Ge nē' va
Erōqē' ed

## SECTION XLIV.

## —An Instrument for Measuring—

mōm' e ter	tēm' per a tūre
om e ter	weight of āir.
rom e ter	grāv' i ty of liq' uids.
nom e ter	den' si ty of āir.
i ōm' e ter <sup>40</sup>	pū' ri ty of āir.
iom e ter	sōl' id ān' gles.
trom e ter	e lee trīc' i ty
nom e ter	force of wīnd.
om e ter	būlk of gās' es.
ni om e ter	skūlls
rim e ter	hēat
e om e ter	sōl' ids
ōm' e ter	gās' es
rom e ter	rāin
om e ter <sup>46</sup>	līght
om e ter	de grees' of hēat.

## Officers.

ād' mi ral
az to erat
āid de camp
ēm per or
eom mo dore
eōn sta ble
eōr o ner
eōr po ral
chān cel lor
gōv ern or
gēn er al
mag is trate
nō ta ry
prēs i dent
sur ro gate
lieū tēn' ant

## —Pertaining to—

ān' cial <sup>67</sup>	a prōv' ince
ni al	a cōl' o ny
ehi al	a pār' ish
ic in al	mēd' i cine
āreh ie al	mōn' areh y
o erāt' ie al	de mōe' ra cy
lyt ie al	a nāl' y sis
ment of a State or Kingdom by	
ēe' ra cy	one's sēlf <sup>33</sup>
oe ra cy	pēo' ple
e ra cy	Gōd
oe ra cy	sōl' dier y <sup>60</sup>
tōe' ra cy	nō' ble
ri āreh y	fā' thers
āreh y	one mǎn <sup>38</sup>
ār eh y	fē' male
ār eh y	few pēr' sons. <sup>23</sup>
āreh y	sēv' en pēr' sons.

man da rin'  
brig a dier

## Quadrupeds.

ān' te lope
buf fa lo
eat a mount
el e phant <sup>46</sup>
lī on ess
mās to don
ū ni eorn <sup>40</sup>
mo nōc' e ros
rhi noc e ros
bu cēph a lus <sup>46</sup>
drōm' e da ry

## Plants.

dān' de li on
eo ri ān' der
el e cam pāne'
ge rā nū

## SECTION XLV.

A Description of, or a Treatise on

Parts and Appendages  
of Buildings.

eos mǫg' ra phy <sup>48</sup>	the world	
ge og ra phy	the earth	bōlt
hy drog ra phy	wā' ters	door
my og ra phy	mūs' cles	ēaves
sce nog ra phy	{ pēr spēc' tive	floor
	{ scēn' er y	flūe
to pog ra phy	a par tīc' u lar place	hall
lī ōg ra phy	one's life <sup>38</sup>	heārth
zo ol o gy	ān' i mals	jāmō
ū ran ōg' ra phy <sup>40</sup>	hēav' ens	kēy
sel e nog ra phy	moon	lātch
bib li og ra phy	books	lock
chro nōg' ra phy	time pāst	roof
gas trol o gy	stōm' aeh	sūsh
pho nog ra phy	sounds	stāirs
phy tol o gy	plānts	shēlf
<hr/>		
the ōl' o gy	di vīn' i ty	sīnk
pyr i tōl' o gy	py rī' tēs	wāll
py rōl' o gy	hēat	bēl' fry
pa le ōl' o gy	an tīq' ui ties <sup>38</sup>	chim ney
	The art of	cel lar
eho rōg' ra phy <sup>48</sup>	māp' ping	eol umn
ehi rog ra phy	writ' ing	eōr nice
or thog ra phy	eor rēet' spēll' ing	elōs et
ty pog ra phy	prīnt' ing	pan el
		pār lor
phrā se ōl' o gy	mōde of speech.	tēr race
my thōl' o gy	a sēs' tem of fā' bles.	win dow
phi lol o gy	{ the scī' ence of	pan try
	{ lān" guage. <sup>38</sup>	eū' po la
	{ the scī' ence of the or-	gāl ler y
phys i ōl' o gy	{ gan i zā' tion of an' i mals	eup bōard
	{ or plānts.	
phys i og no my	{ the art of dis cern' ing the chār' aē te	
	{ of the mind from the face.	

## PART III.

## AN INTRODUCTION TO "TOWN'S ANALYSIS."

## SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

No scholar can be said to have accomplished anything valuable for himself, till he thoroughly understands what he studies, and perceives the application. It is therefore hoped that teachers will not fail to question their pupils on the introductory part of each Table, and to explain to them every particular. Although this part of the work is very much simplified, and brought down, as it is thought, entirely to the capacities of children, yet much, very much, depends on the *oral* instruction of the *living* teacher.

In the first place, the definitions and examples, at the head of each table, with such Rules for Spelling as are referred to, must be distinctly learned as they occur. In these, the class must be exercised, till each pupil understands them perfectly. When this is accomplished, let the teacher give such number of words for the class to spell, as they can learn well, with their definitions, — not so to be learned one day, that they may be forgotten the next, but to be learned for life. When the scholar has spelled the primitive word, and defined it, let the teacher pronounce the same word with what is to be joined to it, and require the pupil to spell and define it thus modified; and, lastly, to tell the part of speech to which it belongs. Let the same course be uniformly pursued with every new *table under the following sections.*



After the scholars become familiar in answering the questions, as proposed by the teacher, let him give out the primitive word, and require his pupils to go through the whole process alone. In this way, three or six months will be likely to accomplish the work of years. Words, language, and signification will become equally familiar. The prefixes and suffixes, component parts of so many thousand words, will be learned for the *entire* language, and for life.

In the First and Second Parts, the scholar acquires a knowledge of primitive words, and in the Third, rules and examples for forming and defining their compound and derivative formations.

In the following tables, no more words are given than were thought necessary to exemplify the *mode* of defining. The teacher, however, can exercise the pupils on words of his own selection to any extent he chooses.

The words, found in the tables, have been taken without any reference to repetition, for the special purpose of showing the most obvious effect of the prefixes and suffixes in varying their signification.

If these short tabular exercises, with their prefixes and suffixes, are thoroughly mastered, the pupil will acquire the ability of defining something like twenty thousand words of the language, as a reward for his labor.

## SECTION I

## RULES FOR SPELLING DERIVATIVE WORDS.

E 1. Final *e* must be dropped before the addition of an affix beginning with a *vowel*; as,

* Force	Chôse	Glôbs
a ble Force' i ble	Chôs' en	Glôb' ăle <sup>40</sup>

EXCEPTIONS. Words ending in *ce* or *ge*, when they take an affix *able* or *ous*, and verbs ending with *ee*, *oe*, and a few terminations in *e*, retain the final *e*; as,

Coûr' age	Hie	Dye
' a ble Coûr' ă geous	Hie' ing	Dye' ing
ge A gree'	Hoe	Singe
ge' a ble A gree' ing	Hoe' ing	Singe' ing

The word *practice* drops *e* in accordance with the rule; and words ending in *ee*, *ie*, *oe*, *ye*, or *ge* when they take the suffix *ed* or *ie*, when it takes the suffix *ing*, must be changed into *y*; as,

tice Tie	Dye	Vie
ti ea ble Tied	Dy' er	Vy' ing
Shoe	Singe	Lie
r Shô' er	Singed	Ly' ing

E 2. Final *e* is retained before the addition of a suffix ending with a *consonant*; as,

Hôpe	Bâse	Gâme
ly Hôpe' ful	Bâse' ness	Gâme' ster
Blithe	Noise	Sâfe
ment Blithe' some	Noise' less	Sâfe' ty

EXCEPTIONS. The following words do *not* retain the *e* :—

Trûe	Lôathe	Lôdge
ful Trû' ly	Lôath' ful	Lôdg' ment
ess Whole	Lôath' some	Ar' gue
Whôl' ly	Jûdge	Ar' gu ment
y A bridg' ment	Jûdg' ment	Ae kuôwl' edg' ment

E 3. Words ending in *y* preceded by a *consonant* change the *y* into *i* before an additional termination; as,

ry Fû' ry	Mêr' ry	De nŷ'
ness Fû' ri ous	Mêr' ri ment	De nied'
cy Stûd' y	Hô' ly	Com plŷ'
ci ful Stûd' ies	Hô' li er	Com pli' ance

The words exemplifying the Rules and their Exceptions under this Section, are italicised merely to attract *special* attention to the letters or syllables to; and hence they must not be regarded, in all cases, as *silent* or *unusual* in the pronunciation of the words, as in other parts of the book.

**EXCEPTION 1.** Before the suffix *ous*, *y* is so changed into *e*; as,

Dū' ty	Beaū' ty	Pit' y	Plēn'
Dū' te ous	Beaū' te ous	Pit' e ous	Plēn'

**EXCEPTION 2.** *Y* remains unchanged before the tions *ing*, *ish*, *ism*, *'s*, and in some of the derivatives *shy*, and *shy*; as,

Trj	Tō' ry	Drj	Shj
Try' ing	Tō' ry ism	Drj' ly	Shj' r
Bā' by	Lā' dy	Drj' ness	Slj
Bā' by ish	Lā' dy's	Mā' ry's	Slj' ly

**RULE 4.** When final *y* is preceded by a vowel in the syllable, it remains unchanged before an additional *nation*; as,

Boy	De lāy'	An noy'	Mōn'
Boy' ish	De lāyed'	An noy' ance	Mōn'
Joy	De stroy'	Re pāy'	At tōr
Joy' ous	De stroy' er	Re pāy' ment	At tōr

**EXCEPTIONS.** The words *day*, *lay*, *pay*, *say*, *slay*, &c. (to remain) change *y* into *i* in a few of their derivative

Dāy	Lāy	Pāy	Sāy	Slāy
Dāi' ly	Lāid	Pāid	Sāid <sup>o</sup>	Slāin

**NOTE.** A few words drop final *y* before the suffix *ist* or *ize*; as, others ending in *fy* drop *y* and take *action* or *active*; as,

Bōt' a ny	Hār' mo ny	Pū' tre fy	Ēal e fy
Bōt' a nist	Hār' mo nize	Pu tre fāc' tion <sup>o</sup>	Ēal e fā
Eū' lo gy <sup>o</sup>	Sym' pa thy	Sār' is fy	Stū' pe
Eū' lo gist	Sym' pa thize	Sat is fāc' tion	Stu pe

**RULE 5.** Monosyllables, and words accented on the first syllable, ending with a single *consonant* preceded by a vowel, *double* that consonant before the addition of a suffix beginning with a vowel; as,

Rōb	Bīd	Snāp	Re bēll'
Rōb' bor	Bīd' den	Snāp' pish	Re bēll'
Rāg	Pīt	Stīr	Re mīt'
Rāg' ged	Pīt' tance	Stīr' ed	Re mīt'
Fūn	Skīm	Smūt	Be gīn'
Fūn' ny	Skīm' mer	Smūt' ty	Be gīn'
Rōt	Knōt	Spīn	De mīr
Rōt' ten	Knōt' ty	Spīn' ning	De mīr

**EXCEPTIONS.** When the accent of the primitive word is changed in the derivative, the final consonant is *not* doubled; as,

Con fēr'	Pre fēr'	De fēr'	In fēr'
Ĉon' fer once	Prēf' er a ble	Def er ĉn' tial <sup>71</sup>	In fer ĉn' tial <sup>71</sup>

**RULE 6.** Words ending with a single consonant preceded by a digraph or diphthong, and words *not* accented on the last syllable, and those also *not* ending with a single consonant, do *not* double the final consonant, when a suffix beginning with a *vowel* is added; as,

Sail	Brown	Trāv' el	Mēl
Sail' or	Brown' ish	Trāv' el er	Mēl' ing
Ĉon cēal'	Be eloud'	Sīm' i lar	Re cōrd'
Ĉon cēal' ing	Be eloud' ed	Sim i lār' ity	Re cōrd' er

**EXCEPTION 1.** Some words, without regard to accent, double the final consonant, principally because it is doubled in the languages from which the words are derived; as,

Ĉan' cel	Ĉrys' tal	Ex cēl'	Trān' qui <sup>72</sup>
Ĉan cel lā' tion <sup>73</sup>	Ĉrys' tal lize	Ĉx' cel lence	Tran quill' ity

**EXCEPTION 2.** If one letter of the digraph is dropped when a suffix is added, the final consonant is sometimes doubled; as, fail', fāl' ā ble; appeal', ap pēl'ant.

**RULE 7.** Words ending in *er* or *or* sometimes drop the *e* or *o* before a suffix beginning with a *vowel*; as,

Tī' ger	Re mēm' ber	Ĉe' tor	Ad min is trā' tor
Tī' grass	Re mēm' brance	Ĉe' tress	Ad min is trā' triz

**RULE 8.** Words ending in *ble* drop *le* before the suffix *ly*; but, when they take the suffix *ity*, the *e* only is dropped, and an *i* is inserted between the *b* and *l*; as,

Hūm' ble	Fee' ble	Ā ble	Nō' ble
Hūm' bly	Fee' bly	Ā bil' i ty	No bil' i ty

**RULE 9.** When the suffix *ion* or *ive* is added to words ending in *d*, *ade*, *ide*, *ode*, *ude*, *vert*, and a few in *ent*, the final *d*, *de*, or *t* is changed to *s*; as,

De scēnd'	De cide'	Ĉon elūde'	Dis sēnt'
De scen' sion <sup>74</sup>	De cide' ion <sup>75</sup>	Ĉon elū' sion <sup>71</sup>	Dis sēn sion <sup>76</sup>
In vāde'	Ex plōde'	Di vēt'	In elūde'
In vā' sion <sup>71</sup>	Ex plō' sive	Di vēt' sion <sup>76</sup>	In elū' sive

**RULE 10.** Words ending in *ate* drop *te* before the *ble*, *cy*, or *ry*; and those ending in *ant* or *ent* drop *t* before *cy*; as,

Ės' ti mals	Lit' er ate	In' stant	Ėon' s
Ės' ti ma ble	Lit' er a ry	In' stance	Ėon' s
In' tri ente	Ār' bi trate	Āb' sent	Flū' er
In' tri ea cy	Ār' bi tra ry	Āb' sence	Flū' er

**RULE 11.** Words ending in *scribe* change *be* into *p* before the suffix *tion* or *tive*; as,

As eribe'	In scribe'	De scribe'	Pro scribe
As erip' tion <sup>79</sup>	In scrip' tion <sup>79</sup>	De scrip' tive	Pro scrip

**RULE 12.** Words ending in *solve* or *volve* change *ve* into *u* before the suffix *tion* and some others; as,

Dis sölve'	Ab sölve'	In völve'	Ėon völa
Dis so lū' tion <sup>79</sup>	Ab söl' ū to ry <sup>40</sup>	In vo lū' tion <sup>79</sup>	Ėon' vo l

**RULE 13.** Words ending with a double letter preserve the double in all their derivatives formed either by prefix or suffixes; as,

Būff	See	Dūll	Free
Re būff'	Fore see'	Dūll' ness	Free'
Spēll	Grōss	Mūff	Glās
Mis spēll'	En grōss	Mūff' less	Glās

**EXCEPTIONS.** Words ending in *ll* when they take a beginning with *l*, and some irregular derivations from words ending in *ll* or *ss*, and also the derivatives of the word *pill* and some others, drop one of the double letters; as,

Hyll	Shāll	Blēss	Pōn' tiff
Hyll' ly	Shālt	Blēst	Pon tiff' i
Tyll	Will	Nūll	Pon tiff' i
Un tūll'	Wilt	An nūll'	An nūll' m

**RULE 14.** Compound words are generally spelled like the simple words of which they are composed; as, fōc'-hōrse'-shōe, mill'-dam.

**EXCEPTIONS.** *Full*, when unaccented, or when used as a suffix, *miss* (to err), when used as a prefix, and other simple words ending in *ll*, when they form permanent compounds, drop one of the double letters; as,

Fūll	Fūll	Miss	Well	Al	Rūll
Fūll' fill'	Fēar' fūl	Mis rūle'	Well' fare	Al' mōst	Rūll' r

## SECTION II.

## THE SUFFIXES DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

A **ROOT** is a primitive or simple word, from which derivative words are formed by means of suffixes and prefixes; as, *fruit* in *fruit' less*.

A **SUFFIX** is a letter, syllable, or word added or annexed to a root or *primitive* word, in the formation of *derivatives*; as, *less* in *fruit' less*, *ful* in *fruit' ful*.

At the commencement of every Table under this Section and the following, the *teacher* is expected to make all necessary explanations, and to propose as many questions as are needful to familiarize each scholar in his class with the *meaning* and *application* of the given suffixes or prefixes.

One example or more is given at the head of each Table, showing the manner and order of forming and defining all the other words in the lesson. The *order* is designated by figures; and the scholars must supply the meaning of each *derivative* word in the table, in accordance with the illustrative example or examples.

As the noun, adjective, verb, adverb, and participle are so frequently referred to in the following tables, we here introduce a brief definition and illustration of each one.

A **NOUN** is the name of an object or of some abstract quality of it; as, *man*, *apple*, *virtue*.

An **ADJECTIVE** is a word joined to a noun or pronoun, to qualify or limit its meaning; as, a *sweet* apple, *five* men.

A **VERB** is a word by means of which something is affirmed; as, *men live*, *birds sing*, *I am loved*.

An **ADVERB** is a word joined to a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, to modify its meaning; as, *birds sing sweetly*, a *very* good man, he walks *quite* fast.

A **PARTICIPLE** is a word derived from a verb, and partakes of the properties of a verb and an adjective; as, the following tables, *diligently studied*, will richly repay the pupil for *giving* them his *unwearied* attention.

The *suffix* or *prefix*, when joined with a primitive word, and also its *peculiar signification*, are printed in *italics*.

The illustrative examples, and all other words to be spelled defined, are divided into syllables, accented, and their pronunciation indicated in the same manner, as in other part the book.

The formation of derivative words by *suffixes* furnishes a *practical* application of the Rules for Spelling; and references are made in each table, from the examples illustrating them. The tables must *invariably* require the pupils to show the application of Rules or Exceptions referred to.

For a further explanation of Part Third, see pages 115 116.

## TABLE I.

THE SUFFIX *LESS*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*LESS*, as a suffix, means *without*; *destitute of*; *wanting*. The root primitive words in this table are *nouns*; but, when *less* is added derivatives thus formed are *adjectives*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

## ROOT AND DEFINITION.

## DERIVATIVE AND DEFINITION.

1. CASH, money; coin. 2. CASH' LESS, without money; without

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

BOUND, a limit.	LAW, a rule of action.	TRACK, a footprint
BOUND' LESS,	LAW' LESS,	TRACK' LESS, [n
CAUSE, a reason.	LIFE, existence.	THORN, a sharp poi
CAUSE' LESS,*	LIFE' LESS,*	THORN' LESS, [s
CHILD, an infant.	NOISE, any sound.	BOT' TOM, a founds
CHILD' LESS,	NOISE' LESS,*	BOT' TOM LESS,
DOUBT, uncertainty.	PATH, a road; a way.	GOM' FORT, consola
DOUBT' LESS,	PATH' LESS,	GOM' FORT LESS,
DREAM, thoughts in sleep.	POINT a sharp end.	FATHER, a male pa
DREAM' LESS,	POINT' LESS,	FATHER LESS,
END, termination.	REST, repose; quiet.	MOTHER, a female
END' LESS,	REST' LESS,	MOTHER LESS,
GRIEF, sorrow; sadness.	SENSE, understanding.	MOTION,* a moved
GRIEF' LESS,	SENSE' LESS,*	MOTION LESS,
MATCH, an equal.	SLEEP, rest; repose.	SHELL' TER, a cover
MATCH' LESS,	SLEEP' LESS,	SHELL' TER LESS.

\* See Rule 2, page 117.

TABLE II.

**E SUFFIXES *FUL*, *OSE*, AND *Y*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.**

*UL*, *OSE*, or *Y* implies *full of*; *abundance of*; *abounding in or with*; *g much*; *as much as*. *Y* sometimes implies *belonging to*; *like or ining to*; *consisting of*.

this table, the roots or primitives are defined as *nouns*. The deriva-  
with the exception of *painful*, are *adjectives*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

ĀY, sport or merriment. 1. PĀLM, a tree and its fruit.  
ĀY' *FUL*, full of sport or play. 2. PĀLM' Y,\* *abounding with palms*.

**SPELL AND DEFINE.**

s, happiness.	DE VICE', contrivance.	DIS TRŪST', suspicion.
s' <i>FUL</i> ,†	DE VICE' <i>FUL</i> ,†	DIS TRŪST' <i>FUL</i> ,
TD, deceit; guile.	DIS GŪST', dislike.	VĒRB, a word.
TD' <i>FUL</i> ,	DIS GŪST' <i>FUL</i> ,	VER BŌSE',*
TE, composure; DIS TRĒSS', pain; anguish.	WA' TER, a common	
TE' <i>FUL</i> ,† [quiet.	DIS TRĒSS' <i>FUL</i> ,†	WA' TER Y,* [fluid.
TE, malice; hate.	RE GĀRD', respect; esteem.	PĀIL, a common ves-
TE' <i>FUL</i> ,†	RE GĀRD' <i>FUL</i> ,	PĀIL' <i>FUL</i> . [sel.

TABLE III.

**SUFFIXES *FUL* AND *LESS* IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAME ROOT.**

at the pupil observe and explain the *opposite* import of the deriva-  
formed by the alternate use of these suffixes.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

ĀIN, distress of some kind. 2. PĀIN' *FUL*, full of pain or distress.  
3. PĀIN' *LESS*, without pain or distress.

**SPELL AND DEFINE.**

, skill; craftiness.	MĪRTH, merriment.	HŌPE, expectation.
' <i>FUL</i> ,	MĪRTH' <i>FUL</i> ,	HŌPE' <i>FUL</i> ,†
' <i>LESS</i> ,	MĪRTH' <i>LESS</i> ,	HŌPE' <i>LESS</i> ,†

Rule 6, page 119.

† Rule 13, page 120.

‡ Rule 2, page 117.



CÂRE, anxiety; oversight.	NEED, want; necessity.	CHÂNGE, altera
CÂRE' <i>FUL</i> ,*	NEED' <i>FUL</i> ,	CHÂNGE' <i>FUL</i> ,*
CÂRE' <i>LESS</i> ,*	NEED' <i>LESS</i> ,	CHÂNGE' <i>LESS</i> ,†
FEAR, dread; reverence.	PRÂI' ER, a petition.	JOY, gladness; l
FEAR' <i>FUL</i> ,	PRÂI' ER <i>FUL</i> ,	JOY' <i>FUL</i> ,
FEAR' <i>LESS</i> ,	PRÂI' ER <i>LESS</i> , [grace.	JOY' <i>LESS</i> ,
FAULT, a defect; error.	SHÂME, reproach; dis-	MÊR' CY, clem
FAULT' <i>FUL</i> ,	SHÂME' <i>FUL</i> ,*	MÊR' CI <i>FUL</i> ,†
FAULT' <i>LESS</i> ,	SHÂME' <i>LESS</i> ,* [idea.	MÊR' CI <i>LESS</i> ,†
GUÎLE, deceit; cunning.	THOUGHT <sup>5</sup> , reflection; PÏT' Y, compassi	
GUÎLE' <i>FUL</i> ,*	THOUGHT' <i>FUL</i> ,	PÏT' I <i>FUL</i> ,†
GUÎLE' <i>LESS</i> ,*	THOUGHT' <i>LESS</i> ,	PÏT' I <i>LESS</i> ,†

## TABLE IV.

THE SUFFIX *ISH*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*ISH*, with nouns, implies *like*, or *somewhat like*; with adjectives, i  
plies *somewhat*. The primitives in the first column are *nouns*, in  
second and third, *adjectives*. All the derivatives are *adjectives*.

Define the first column like *brute*, and the second and third  
*small*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

- |                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. BRÛTE, an irrational animal.       | 1. SMALL, little; trifling.        |
| 2. BRÛT' <i>ISH</i> , † like a brute. | 2. SMALL' <i>ISH</i> , somewhat sm |

*SPELL AND DEFINE.*

BOY, a male youth.	OLD, aged; not new.	GRÂY, of mixed co
BOY' <i>ISH</i> , §	OLD' <i>ISH</i> ,	GRÂY' <i>ISH</i> , §
DWÂRF, very small per-	BLUE, of a particular	WÊT, containing w
DWÂRF' <i>ISH</i> ,    [son.	BLÛ' <i>ISH</i> , † [color.	WÊT' <i>TISH</i> , ¶
KNÂVE, a dishonest	BLÂCK, of the darkest	COOL, moderately
KNÂV' <i>ISH</i> , † [man.	BLÂCK' <i>ISH</i> , [color.	COOL' <i>ISH</i> ,
MÛLE, a mongrel ani-	BROWN, of a dark	SOÛR, tart, as vine
MÛL' <i>ISH</i> , † [mal.	BROWN' <i>ISH</i> ,    [color.	SOÛR' <i>ISH</i> ,
SLÛT, a dirty woman.	DÛSK, a little dark.	SÏCK, affected with
SLÛT' <i>TISH</i> , ¶	DÛSK' <i>ISH</i> ,	SÏCK' <i>ISH</i> , [c

\* Rule 2, page 117.

† Rule 3, page 117.

‡ Rule 1, page 117.

§ Rule 4, page 118.

|| Rule 6, page 119.

¶ Rule 5, page 117.

## TABLE V.

THE SUFFIXES *ER*, *OR*, *AR*, &c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*ER*, *OR*, *AR*, *ARD*, *AN*, *EE*, *EER*, *IAN*, *IER*, *ISAN*, *IST*, *ITE*, *NER*, *STER*, *YER*, or *ZEN*, implies *the person who*; *one who*; or *the thing which*. *AN* or *AR* sometimes implies *pertaining to* or *relating to*. The primitives are *verbs*, *nouns*, or *adjectives*. The derivatives are *nouns*, or *adjectives*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

1. *BUÏLD*, to make, as a house. 1. *PËR' SIA*,<sup>66</sup> the name of a country.  
2. *BUÏLD' ER*,\* *one who* builds. 2. *PËR' SIAN*, *pertaining to Persia*.

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

*DEAL*, to buy and sell. *VIS' IT*, to go to see an- *ART*, skill; dexterity.  
*DEAL' ER*,\* *VIS' IT OR*,\* [other. *ART' I SAN*,\* [to nature.  
*DRUM*, to beat a drum. *BËG*, to ask alms. *NÂT' Ū RAL*,<sup>40</sup> according  
*DRUM' MEE*,† *BËG' GAR*,† *NÂT' Ū RALIST*,\*  
*HUNT*, to search for. *DÔTE*, to become silly *IS' RA EL*, the son of  
*HUNT' EE*,\* *DÔ' TARD*,‡ [by age. *IS' RA EL ITE*,\* [Isaac.  
*LEAD*, to guide; to con- *MIS SIS SÏP' PI*, a state. *PÂRT*, a share or por-  
*LEAD' ER*,\* [duct. *MIS SIS SÏP' PI AN*, *PÂRT' NER*, [tion.  
*MÂKE*, to create; to *RE FËR'*, to leave to an- *TRÏCK*, a cheat; decep-  
*MÂK' ER*,‡ [form. *REF ER EE*,|| [other. *TRÏCK' STER*, [tion.  
*RÔB*, to plunder. *FÛ' SIL*, a light musket. *LÂW*, a statute.  
*RÔB' BER*,† *FÛ SIL BEE*,\* *LÂW' YER*,  
*SCOFF*, to ridicule. *PHÏS' IS*, the art of heal- *CÏT' Y*, a large town.  
*SCOFF' EE*,‡ *PHY SÏ' CIAN*, [ing. *CÏT I ZEN*,¶  
*VËND*, to sell; to bar- *FI NÂNCE'*, revenue; *LÎNE*, a straight mark.  
*VËND' ER*,\* [ter. *FIN AN CIËR'*, [income. *LÎN' E AR*.

## TABLE VI.

THE SUFFIX *EN*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*EN*, as a suffix, when added to *nouns*, means *made of*; but, when added to *adjectives*, it commonly means *to make*. The primitives in the first column are *nouns*; but the derivatives formed by the addi-

\* Rule 6, page 119.

† Rule 5, page 118.

‡ Rule 1, page 117.

§ Rule 13, page 120.

|| Ex. Rule 6, page 119.

¶ Rule 8, page 117.

tion of *EN* are *adjectives*. The primitives in the second column are *adjectives*; and the derivatives are *verbs*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words*

1. *WAX* [noun], a sticky substance. 1. *HARD* [adj.], solid; dif
2. *WAX' EN*, made of wax. 2. *HARD' EN*,\* to make h

*SPELL AND DEFINE.*

*BEECH*, the name of a *BRIGHT*, shining; clear. *LIKE*, similar  
*BEECH' EN*, [tree. *BRIGHT' EN*, *LIK' EN*, †  
*EARTH*, soil; the globe. *DEAF*, unable to hear. *LOOSE*, slack;  
*EARTH' EN*, *DEAF' EN*,\* *LOOS' EN*, †  
*FLAX*, a fibrous plant. *FAT*, fleshy; plump. *SHORT*, of littl  
*FLAX' EN*, *FAT' TEN*, † *SHORT' EN*,\*  
*GOLD*, a precious met- *GLAD*, delighted; joy- *SHARP*, keen;  
*GOLD' EN*,\* [al. *GLAD' DEN*, † [ful. *SHARP' EN*,\*  
*LEAD*, a soft metal. *WHITE*, snowy; pure. *WEAK*, feeble  
*LEAD' EN*,\* *WHIT' EN*, † *WEAK' EN*,\*  
*OAK*, the name of a tree. *FLAT*, a dead-level. *WIDE*, broad;  
*OAK' EN*,\* *FLAT' TEN*, † *WID' EN*, †

TABLE VII.

THE SUFFIX *LY*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*LY*, added to *nouns* and thus forming *adjectives*, means when added to *adjectives* and thus forming *adverbs*, it mean *manner*. The primitives in the *first* column are *nouns*; in *and third* they are *adjectives*. The derivatives formed by ad the *former* are *adjectives*; those formed by adding it to the *adverbs*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words*

1. *MAN* [noun], a human being. 1. *SWIFT* [adj.], quick; rap
2. *MAN' LY* [adj.], like a man. 2. *SWIFT' LY* [ad.], in a swi

*SPELL AND DEFINE.*

*FRIEND*, an intimate. *BLIND*, wanting sight. *MEEK*, mild;  
*FRIEND' LY*, *BLIND' LY*, *MEEK' LY*,

\* Rule 6, page 119.

† Rule 5, page 118.

‡ Rule 1, pe

, an apparition.	BRĀVE, courageous.	MĒAN, base; vile.
'LY,	BRĀVE' LY,*	MĒAN' LY,
a sovereign.	CRŌSS, peevish.	NĒAT, clean; nice.
LY,	CRŌSS' LY,†	NĒAT' LY,
s, a king's son.	GRĀVE, sober; serious.	PROUD, haughty.
'LY,*	GRĀVE' LY,*	PROUD' LY,
a holy person.	KIND, benevolent.	WISE, having wisdom.
'LY,	KIND' LY,	WISE' LY,*
ARD, a timid per-	GĀY, sportive; lively.	SŌ'BER, serious; temper-
ARD LY, [son.	GĀY' LY,†	SŌ'BER LY, [ate.
'BOR, one living	GRĀND, magnificent.	PRŪ'DENT, discreet; ju-
'BOR LY, [near.	GRĀND' LY,	PRŪ'DENT LY. [dicious.

## TABLE VIII.

THE SUFFIX *ED*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

in the past tense of *verbs* or in participles, means *did*, *was*, or *but*, in participial adjectives, it means *having* or *being*.  
 primitives are defined as *verbs*; and the derivatives formed by  
 lition of *ed* are *verbs* or *participles*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

D, to double over. 2. FŌLD' ED, ‡ *did* fold, or *was* or *were* folded.

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

to curve.	FĀDE, to lose color.	LŌAN, to lend.
D, <sup>82</sup>	FĀD' ED, ¶	LŌANED, ‡
to wither.	FRĒT, to vex; to worry.	MĀR, to injure.
ED, ‡	FRĒT' ED,	MĀRRED,
to swell.	FĪLCH, to steal.	MĒND, to repair.
ED, ‡	FĪLCHED, <sup>82</sup>	MĒND' ED, ‡
to curb; to stop.	GRĀNT, to allow.	MŌCK, to mimic.
ED, <sup>82</sup>	GRĀNT' ED, ‡	MŌCKED, <sup>82</sup>
plunge.	HĒAL, to cure.	PĀRT, to separate.
D, <sup>82</sup>	HĒALED, ‡	PĀRT' ED, ‡
to ornament,	JĒRK, to twitch.	SKŪLK, to hide.
D, <sup>82</sup>	JĒRKED, <sup>82</sup>	SKŪLKED, <sup>82</sup>

ile 2, page 117.

le 6, page 119.

† Rule 13, page 120.

|| Rule 5, page 118.

‡ Rule 4, page 118.

¶ Rule 1, page 117.

## TABLE IX.

THE SUFFIX *NESS*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*Ness* most generally implies a *state of being*, or *quality*; primitives are *adjectives*; but the derivatives are *nouns*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Word*

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>BĀSE</i> , mean; vile; worthless. | 1. <i>LĀME</i> , unsound in  |
| 2. <i>BĀSE' NESS</i> , * the state or   | 2. <i>LĀME' NESS</i> , * the |
| quality of being mean.                  | being lame.                  |

*SPELL AND DEFINE.*

APT, fitted; suited.	BALD, without hair.	HĀRSE, hav
APT' NESS,	BALD' NESS,	HĀRSE' NE
CLEAN, free from dirt.	FĒR' VID, hot; zealous.	NĒAR, close
CLEAN' NESS,	FĒR' VID NESS,	NĒAR' NESS
FĀIR, clear; honest.	FICK' LE, changeable.	GLOOM'Y, di
FĀIR' NESS,	FICK' LE NESS, *	GLOOM' I N
FĪT, suitable.	MĒL' LOW, soft; ripe.	PĒN' SIVE, t
FĪT' NESS,	MĒL' LOW NESS,	PĒN' SIVE N
FLEET, swift; quick.	SĀL' LOW, yellowish.	QUĪ' ET, <sup>62</sup> c
FLEET' NESS,	SĀL' LOW NESS,	QUĪ' ET NE.

## TABLE X.

THE SUFFIXES *ABLE* AND *IBLE*, DEFINED AND EXEM

*ABLE* or *IBLE* implies *that may or can be*; *capable of being*. The primitives are defined as *verbs*; but the derivatives are *adjectives*. The perfect participial form of the primitive is the last defining word.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Word*

- |                                      |                           |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. TRĀCE, a slight mark. [be traced. | 1. RE SĪST', to withstand |
| 2. TRĀCE' A BLE, † that may or can   | 2. RE SĪST' I BLE, that   |

*SPELL AND DEFINE.*

BLĀME, to censure.	AS CĒND', to mount up.	DE BĀTE', t
BLĀM' A BLE, ‡	AS CĒND' A BLE,	DE BĀT' A E

\* Rule 2, p. 117.    † Rule 3, p. 117.    ‡ Ex. Rule 1, p. 117.    §

BĒND, to crook.	A CHIĒVE', to perform.	DE SPĪSE', to contemn.
BĒND' A BLE, *	A CHIĒV' A BLE, †	DE SPĪS' A BLE, †
BLĀIM, to demand.	AS SĀIL', to attack.	LA MĒNT', to mourn.
BLĀIM' A BLE, *	AS SĀIL' A BLE, *	LĀM' ENT A BLE, *
DRAIN, to filter.	AT TĀIN', to gain.	RE FŪTE', to prove false.
DRAIN' A BLE, *	AT TĀIN' A BLE, *	RE FŪT' A BLE, †
FÖRCE, to compel.	CHAS TĪSE', to punish.	CĒN' SÖRE, to blame.
FÖR' CI BLE, †	CHAS TĪS' A BLE, †	CĒN' SÜR A BLE, †
FŪSE, to melt.	CON CĒAL', to hide.	CRĒD' IT, to believe.
FŪ' SI BLE, †	CON CĒAL' A BLE, *	CRĒD' IT A BLE, *
FĀME, to domesticate.	ÖOR RÖDE', to eat away.	PŪN' ISH, to chastise.
FĀM' A BLE, †	ÖOR RÖD' I BLE, †	PŪN' ISH A BLE.

## TABLE XI.

## THE SUFFIXES IC, AL, &amp;C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

IC, AL OF ICAL, AC, ARY, ANE, INE, OR ILE implies *pertaining* ; *belonging to* ; *relating to* ; *consisting of* ; *like*. TIC implies the same as I. When AL converts a *verb* into a *noun*, it implies *the act of*. ARY sometimes implies *the art of* ; *one who* ; *the place where*. ILE sometimes implies *easily*. The primitives are *nouns* or *adjectives*. The derivatives are the same.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

1. ĀL' ÖE BRA, universal arithmetic.
2. AL ÖE BRĀ' IÖ, like, or pertaining to algebra.
3. AL ÖE BRĀ' IÖ AL, pertaining to
1. ĒL' E ÖY, a plaintive poem.
2. E LĒ' ÖI AE, † belonging to, † elegy.
1. DŪE' TILE, easily led or drawn.

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

ĀN' GĒL, a celestial spirit.	PĀR' ENT, a father or mother.
AN GĒL' IÖ, * AN GĒL' IÖ AL, *	PA RĒNT' AL, * PA RĒNT' AL LY, *
HĒ RO, a brave man.	PÖ' ET, one who writes poetry.
HE RÖ' IÖ, HE RÖ' IÖ AL,	PO ĒT' IÖ, * PO ĒT' IÖ AL, *
DRA' MA, a tragedy or comedy.	ĀL' PHA BET <sup>46</sup> , letters of a language.
DRA MĀT' IÖ, DRA MĀT' IÖ AL,	AL PHA BĒT' IÖ, AL PHA BĒT' IÖ AL,
PRÖPH' ET <sup>46</sup> , one who foretells.	MĒT' A PHOR <sup>46</sup> , a short similitude.
PRO PHĒT' IÖ, PRO PHĒT' IÖ AL,	MET A PHÖR' IÖ, MET A PHÖR' IÖ AL,

\* Rule 6, page 119.

† Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 2, page 117.

DE PÔS' IT, thing intrusted. HYP' O ERITE, a dissembler.  
 DE PÔS' I TA RY,\* one to whom, &c. HYPO ERIT' I EAL,† like a hypocrite.  
 PLÂN' ET, a celestial body. HU MANE', pertaining to humanity.  
 PLÂN' ET A RY, pertaining to planets. SÊR' PEN TINE, winding like a ser-  
 IN FIRM', the sick and feeble. [&c., IN' FANT, a new-born child. [pent  
 IN FIRM' A RY, place where the sick, IN' FANT ILE, pertaining to infants.

## TABLE XII.

## THE SUFFIXES ION, MENT, &amp;c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ION, MENT, URE, or TURE implies *the act of; the state of, or the state of being; that which; the result of*. SION, TION, or ITION implies the same as ION. The primitives are *verbs*; the derivatives, *nouns*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. DIS PERSA', to scatter.  | 1. EN TICE', to incite to evil.  |
| 2. DIS PERS' SION, <sup>78</sup> † <i>the act of scattering, or the state of being scattered, or separated.</i> | 2. EN TICE' MENT, † <i>the act or result of enticing; or that which entices.</i> |

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

AS SÊRT', to affirm.	IN STRÛET', to teach.	AL LÛRE', to entice.
AS SÊR' TION, <sup>79</sup>	IN STRÛE' TION, <sup>79</sup>	ALLÛRE' MENT, † [ward.
A BÂSE, to humble.	PRE VÊNT', to hinder.	AD VÂNCÊ', to go for-
A BÂSE' MENT, † [guilty.	PRE VÊN' TION,	AD VÂNCÊ' MENT, †
CON VIET', to prove	PRO TÊET', to defend.	CON GÊAL', to freeze.
CON VIÊ' TION,	PRO TÊE' TION,	CON GÊAL' MENT,
DI RÊET', to guide.	RE STRÛET', to limit.	EX CÎTE', to rouse.
DI RÊE' TION,	RE STRÛE' TION,	EX CÎTE' MENT, †
EX CÊPT', to leave out.	RE VISÊ', to review.	IN FRÎNGÊ', to violate.
EX CÊP' TION,	RE VIS' ION, <sup>92</sup> †	IN FRÎNGÊ' MENT, †
EX PÔSE', to lay open.	FIX, to set firmly.	DIS SÊNT', to disagree.
EX PÔS' URE, <sup>80</sup> †	FIXT' URE, <sup>40</sup>	DIS SÊN' SION, <sup>78</sup> †
FÂIL, to miss; to fall	DI VÊRT', to turn aside.	DE FÂRT', to go away.
FÂIL' URE, <sup>40</sup> [short.	DI VÊE' SION, <sup>78</sup> † [sense.	DE FÂRT' URE, <sup>40</sup>
PLÊASE, to delight.	FÔR' FEIT, to lose by of-	COM PÔSE', to calm.
PLÊAS' URE, <sup>80</sup> †	FÔR' FEIT URE, <sup>40</sup>	COM PÔS' URE, <sup>80</sup>

\* Rule 6, p. 119.

† Rule 1, p. 117.

‡ Rule 2, p. 117.

§ Rule 3, p. 118.

## TABLE XIII.

SUFFIXES *IZE* AND *ISE*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*IZE* usually implies *to make*, or *to become*. *ATION* implies as *ION* in the preceding table. The primitives are *nouns*, or *verbs*. The derivatives formed by the addition of *IZE* are *verbs*; those ending in *ATION* are *nouns*. For other terms, see preceding tables.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

1. *LEGAL*, lawful. 2. *LEGALIZE*,\* *to make legal or lawful*.  
3. *LEGALLY*, *in a legal manner*.

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

<i>CRUEL</i> , cruel; inhuman.	<i>MÖD'ERN</i> , of recent date.
<i>LEGALIZE</i> ,* <i>BREU' TAL LY</i> , like another.	<i>MÖD'ERN IZE</i> , <i>MÖD'ERN IZ ER</i> ,† <i>NEU' TRAL</i> , not of either party.
<i>PRODUCE</i> ,* <i>È' QUAL IZED</i> ,† <i>IZA' TION</i> , <sup>79</sup> †	<i>NEU' TRAL IZE</i> ,* <i>NEU' TRAL IZ ER</i> ,† <i>NEU TRAL I ZA' TION</i> ,†
<i>BEAR</i> , fruitful; producing.	<i>PA' GAN</i> , an idolater; a heathen.
<i>REFINE</i> ,† <i>FÈR' TIL IZ ER</i> ,†	<i>PA' GAN IZE</i> ,* <i>PA' GAN IZED</i> ,†
<i>REFINE</i> , <i>to make fine</i> .	<i>CIV' IL</i> , well-bred; polite.
<i>REFINED</i> ,†	<i>CIV' IL IZE</i> ,* <i>CIV IL I ZA' TION</i> , <sup>79</sup> †
<i>REFINE</i> ,†	<i>CRIT' IC</i> , a severe judge.
<i>IZA' TION</i> ,†	<i>CRIT' IC IZE</i> , <i>CRIT' IC IZED</i> .†

## TABLE XIV.

SUFFIXES *IFY*, *IFY*, AND *ING*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*IFY* implies *to make*, or *to become*; and *ING*, as the terminative participle; implies *continuing to*. *Cation* implies the same as *Table XII*. The derivatives ending in *IFY* are *verbs*; those ending in *ing* are *present participles*; and those ending in *cation* are *nouns*.

\* Rule 6, page 119.

† Rule 1, page 117.



ERE ĀTE', to make. EX FĀNSE', a wide ex- PRE VĒNT', to hin  
 ERE Ā' TIVE, \* EX FĀN' SIVE, \* [tent PRE VĒNT' IVE, †  
 COM MĒND', to praise. PLAUD' IT, applause. OB SĒRV', to no  
 COM MĒND' A TO ET, † PLAUD' IT O ET, † OB SĒRV' A TO ET  
 DIS PĒNSE', to deal out. EX EŪL' PATE, to clear. PRO HĪB' IT, to fo  
 DIS PĒN' SA TO ET, \* EX EŪL' PA TO ET, \* PRO HĪB' IT O ET

## TABLE XVII.

THE SUFFIXES *ITY*, *CY*, &c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*ITY*, *CY*, *UDE*, *TUDE*, or *ITUDE* implies a *state of being*; a *quality* or *capacity of*. *TY*, *ETY*, or *IETY* implies the same. *primitives* are *adjectives* or *verbs*. The derivatives are *nouns*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

- |                                  |                             |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. PŪ' TRID, corrupt; rotten.    | 1. ŌB' DU RATE, hard of hea |
| 2. PU TRID' I TY, † the state of | 2. ŌB' DU RA CY, † the sta  |
| being putrid or rotten.          | being hard of heart.        |

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

ĈON' EAVE, hollowing.	HŌS' TIL, opposed to.	DĒL' I EATE, nice;
CON EĀV' I TY, *	HOS TĪL' I TY, *	DĒL' I EĀ CY, *
ĈON' VEX, rounding.	SĒRV' ILE, slavish.	IN' TRI EATE, comp
CON VĒX' I TY,	SER VĪL' I TY, *	IN' TRI EĀ CY, †
SĒRVE, to work for.	SE EŪRE', safe.	VĀ' ET, to alter in f
SĒRV I TUDE, *	SE EŪ' RI TY, *	VĀ RĪ' E TY, †
SĀFE, free from harm.	LOY' AL, faithful to law.	SĀTE, to fill to th
SĀFE' TY, †	LOY' AL TY,	SA TI' E TY. * †

## TABLE XVIII.

THE SUFFIX *Ous*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*Ous* implies *containing*, or *partaking of*; *having*, or *consisting full of*; *belonging to*. *Eous*, *ious*, *ceous*, *cious*, or *tious* implies same. The *primitives* are *nouns*. The derivatives ending in *ous* are *adjectives*; those ending in *ly* are *adverbs*; and those ending in *are nouns*.

\* Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 6, page 119.

‡ Rule 10, page

§ Rule 2, page 117.

¶ Rule 3, page 117.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

1. DĀN' ĖER, exposure to injury. 2. DĀN' ĖER OUS, \* full of or  
or evil; peril; risk. partaking of danger.  
3. DĀN' ĖER OUS LY, in a dangerous manner.

*SPELL AND DEFINE.*

FŪ' RY, madness; rage.	ĖŌ' PĪ OUS, abundant; plentiful.
FŪ' RĪ OUS,† FŪ' RĪ OUS LY,	ĖŌ' PĪ OUS LY, ĖŌ' PĪ OUS NESS,
HŪ' MOR, merriment; wit.	TĪM' OR OUS, fearful of danger.
HŪ' MOR OUS, * HŪ' MOR OUS LY,	TĪM' OR OUS LY, TĪM' OR OUS NESS,
RĀN' ĖOR, deep-seated hatred.	VĒN' OM, poison; spite; hate.
RĀN' ĖOR OUS, * RĀN' ĖOR OUS LY,	VĒN' OM OUS, * VĒN' OM OUS NESS,
RŌ' IN, destruction.	MĀR' VEL, a wonder; a prodigy.
RŌ' IN OUS, * RŌ' IN OUS LY,	MĀR' VELOUS, * MĀR' VELOUS NESS,

## TABLE XIX.

## THE SUFFIXES ABILITY, &amp;C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ABILITY, IBILITY, ABLENESS, or IBLENESS implies the *quality*,  
*state*, or *capacity capable of being*; and sometimes *fit to be*; or  
*worthy of being*. The primitives are *verbs* or *nouns*. The derivatives  
are *nouns* or *adjectives*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

1. COM PRĒSS', to press together. 1. AĖ ĖOUNT', to give a reason for.  
2. COM PRĒSS' I BLE,† *capable of* 2. AĖ ĖOUNT' A BLE, \* *liable to*  
*being compressed.* give account.  
3. COM PRESS I BIL' I TY,† *quality* 3. AĖ ĖOUNT' A BIL' I TY, \* *the state*  
*of being compressible.* of being accountable.  
1. COM MĒND', to speak in favor 2. COM MĒND' A BLE NESS, \* *worthy*  
*of*; to praise. of being commended.

*SPELL AND DEFINE.*

AD MĪRE', to regard with esteem.	CHĀNGĖ, to alter; to vary.
AD MĪ RA BIL' I TY, ‡	CHĀNGĖ' A BLE,
AD' MĪ RA BLE NESS, ‡	CHĀNGĖ A BIL' I TY,

\* Rule 6, page 117.

† Rule 8, page 117.

‡ Rule 13, page 120.

§ Rule 1, page 117.

|| Ex. Rule 1, page 117.

ƆOR RŪPT', to cause to decay.	ƆON TĒMPT', act of despising.
ƆOR RŪPT' I BLE, *	ƆON TĒMPT' I BLE NESS, *
ƆOR RUPT' I BIL' I TY, *	DE SĪRE', to wish for.
ƆE CĒSS', admission.	DE SĪR' A BLE NESS, †
ƆE CĒSS' I BLE, †	PRĀE' TICE, to do; to use.
ƆE CESS I BIL' I TY, †	PRĀE TI CĀ BIL' I TY. ‡

## TABLE XX.

## THE SUFFIXES DOM, HOOD, &amp;c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

DOM, HOOD, RĪC, CY, or SHIP implies *jurisdiction*; *state*; *office*; *rank*; *skill*. AGE implies *the state of*; *the act of*; *cost of*; *place of*; or *collectively*. ISM implies *the doctrines or principles of*; *the practice of*; *state or condition of*; *peculiar to*. ICS implies *the art or science of*. FIC or IFIC implies *causing or producing*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. DŪKE, the highest order of nobility. | 1. VĀS' SAL, a slave; a bond-man. |
| 2. DŪKE' DOM,    the jurisdiction of    | 2. VĀS' SAL AGE, * the state of   |

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

PŌPE, the bishop of ƆLĒRK, a hired writer. HĒA' THEN, a pagan.  
 PŌPE' DOM, || [Rome. ƆLĒRK' SHIP, [casks. HĒA' THEN ISM, \*  
 GĪRL, a female child. ƆOOP' ER, a maker of PYR O TĒCH' NIES, the  
 GĪRL' HOOD, ƆOOP' ER AGE, \* art of making fire-works.  
 BĪSH' OP, a spiritual ĀNEH' OR, to cast anch- TĒR' ROR, extreme fear.  
 BĪSH' OP RĪS, [overseer. ĀN' EHOR AGE, \* [or. TER RĪP' IS,  
 ĀD' JU TANT, a military PŌRT' ER, a carrier. ƆA LŌR' IS, agent of  
 ĀD' JU TAN CY, † [officer. PŌRT' ER AGE, \* ƆAL O RĪP' IS. [heat.

## TABLE XXI.

## THE SUFFIXES ATE, ERY, &amp;c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ATE, when the termination of a *verb*, or when it changes a *noun* into a *verb*, often implies *to make*, or *to cause to be*; and in all cases the particle to precedes the defining word. But, when it is the suffix of a *noun*, it implies *one who*. ERY or RY implies *the art or practice*.

\* Rule 6, p. 119.

† Rule 13, p. 120.

‡ Rule 1, p. 117.

§ Note, Rule 1, p. 117.

|| Rule 2, p. 117.

¶ Rule 10, p. 120.

the place where; and sometimes a body of, or collection. OLD implies having the form of; resembling. SOME implies somewhat; causing; ing to. WARD implies toward; direction.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

ON DENSE', to press together. 1. THIEVE, to steal. [stealing.  
ON DEN' SATE, \* to make dense. 2. THIEV' ER Y, \* the practice of

*SPELL AND DEFINE.*

MÉS' TIE, tame.	GÜN, a kind of fire-ÖÖR'AL, marine produce.
MÉS' TI EATE,	GÜN' NER Y, † [arms. ÖÖR'AL LOID, ‡ [tion.
LİÖE', to compel.	BREW, <sup>27</sup> to make beer. WEA'RY, tired.
LIGATE, *	BREW' ER Y, WEA'RI SOME, §
I ĠIN, beginning.	BÄKE, to harden by CÜM'BER, to overload.
İÖ' I NATE,	BÄK' ER Y, * [fire. CÜM'BER SOME,
LEGE, literary insti-	HËR'ALD, a proclaim-HËAV'EN, place of the
LË' ĠI ATE, [tution.	HËR'ALD RY, [er. HËAV'EN WARD. [holy.

TABLE XXII.

THE SUFFIXES *Ess, Ine, &c.*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

SS, INE, IX, RESS, or STRESS implies a female. CLE, ICLE, ET LET, KIN, LING, OCK, ULE or CULE implies little; small; or young. when it forms the comparative degree of an adjective, implies e. EST implies most. ESCE implies to grow, or to become. ESCENT lies tending to, or becoming. ESCENCE implies the act of, or the e of becoming.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

ROP' ET,<sup>46</sup> a foreteller of events. 1. DRÖP, a globule of any fluid.  
ROP' ET ESS, a female prophet. 2. DRÖP' LET, a little drop.

*SPELL AND DEFINE.*

IR, he who inherits.	PÄRT, a portion.	SPHÈRE, <sup>46</sup> a globe.
IR' ESS,	PÄR' TI ELE,	SPHËR' ULE, *
' RO, a brave man.	FLOW' ER, a blossom.	ÄN' I MAL, living being.
R' O INE,	FLOW' ER ET,	ÄN I MÄL' CULE,

\* Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 5, page 118.

‡ Ex. 1, Rule 6, page 119.

§ Rule 3, page 117.

|| Rule 6, page 119.

EĀ Ēē' ū TOR,<sup>40</sup> he who BROOK, a small stream. BRIGHT, shining.  
 settles an estate. BROOK' LET, BRIGHT' ER, [touch.  
 EĀ Ēē' ū TRIX,<sup>40</sup> \* LAMB, a young sheep. ROUGH,<sup>46</sup> harsh to the  
 HUNT' ER, one who LAMB' KIN, ROUGH' EST, [united.  
 HUNT' RESS, \* [hunts. DÜCK, a water-fowl. GO A LESCE', to become  
 SONG' STER, a singer. DÜCK' LING, GO A LES' CENCE, [better.  
 SONG' STRESS, [tumor. HILL, small elevation CON VA LESCE', to grow  
 TŪ' BER ELE, a small HILL' OCK, [of land. CON VA LĒS' CENT,†

## SECTION III.

## THE PREFIXES DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

A PREFIX is a letter, syllable, or word put to the beginning of a root or primitive word, usually to vary its signification; as, *un* in *un kind'*, *dis* in *dis ā' ble*.

For an explanation of the suffixes used in the following tables, see the tables under the preceding section.

## TABLE XXIII.

THE PREFIXES *UN* AND *NON*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*UN*, when prefixed to adjectives, participles, or adverbs, implies *not*; but, when prefixed to verbs, it implies to *undo* what has been done. *NON* implies *not*; *neglect*; *refusal*. The primitives are *verbs* or *nouns*. The derivatives are *verbs*, *nouns*, *participles*, or *adjectives*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

- |                                      |                                   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. ĀID, to help; to assist. [sists.  | 1. MÖLD, to model; to shape.      |
| 2. ĀID' ER, † one who helps or as-   | 2. MÖLD' ED, † was modeled.       |
| 3. ĀID' ED, was helped, or did help. | 3. UN MÖLD', to destroy the mold. |
| 4. UN ĀID' ED, was not aided.        | 4. UN MÖLD' ED, was not molded.   |

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

ASK, to petition.

SOIL, to dirty.

LÖÖK, to make fast.

ASKED,<sup>82</sup>

SOILED, †

UN LÖÖK',

UN ASKED',<sup>82</sup>

UN SOILED', †

UN LÖÖKED',<sup>82</sup>

\* Rule 7, page 118.

† Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 6, page 118.

CH, to whiten.	TILL, to cultivate.	VAIL, to cover.
CH' ER,	TILL' ER,*	VAILED,†
CHED, <sup>82</sup>	TILLED,*	UN VAIL',
LĒACHED', <sup>82</sup>	UN TILLED',*	UN VAILED',†
MENT, act of pay- EX IST' ENCE, being. COM MĪT' TAL, a pledge.		
PĀY' MENT, [ing. NON EX IST' ENCE,	NON COM MĪT' TAL,	

## TABLE XXIV.

THE PREFIX *MIS*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

s implies *wrong*; *erroneous*; or *ill* use. The primitives are *de-as* verbs. The derivatives are *verbs*, *participles*, or *adjectives*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

1. *LE*, to govern or control. 3. *MIS RŪLE'*, ‡ to govern *wrong*.  
 2. *LED*, ‡ *did* govern, or was 4. *MIS RŪLED'*, ‡ † *did* govern  
 governed. *wrong*, &c.  
 5. *UN RŪLED'*, ‡ *was* not governed.

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

- ., to name; to cry out. AS *SĪG'*, to appropriate; to appoint.  
*ED*,\* *MIS CALL'*, ‡\* AS *SIGNED'*,† *MIS AS SĪG'*, ‡  
*CALLLED'*, ‡\* *UN CALLLED'*,\* *MIS ASSIGNED'*, ‡† *UN AS SIGNED'*,†  
 IT, to number; to reckon. DI *RĒET'*, to order; to regulate.  
 IT' *ED*,† *MIS COUNT'*, ‡ DI *RĒET' ED*,† *MIS DI RĒET'*, ‡  
 COUNT' *ED*, ‡† *UN COUNT' ED*,† *MIS DI RĒET' ED*, ‡† *UN DI RĒET' ED*,†  
 ., to note the time of an event. EM *PLOY'*, to use; to keep at work.  
*ED*, ‡ *MIS DĀTE'*, ‡ EM *PLOYED'*, ‡ *MIS EM PLOY'*, ‡  
 DĀT' *ED*, ‡† *UN DĀT' ED*, ‡ *MIS EMPLOYED'*, ‡ *UN EM PLOYED'*,  
 E, to form an opinion. IN *FŌRM'*, to instruct; to apprise.  
*ED*, ‡ *MIS JŪDGE'*, ‡ IN *FŌRMED'*, *MIS IN FŌRM'*, ‡  
 JŪDGED', ‡† *UN JŪDGED'*, ‡ *MIS IN FŌRMED'*, ‡ *UN IN FŌRMED'*,

## TABLE XXV.

THE PREFIXES *PRE* AND *FORE*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

E or *FORE* implies *before*; *previous*; *preceding*; *beforehand*. The  
 tives are *verbs*. The derivatives, having a prefix, or a prefix  
 a suffix, are also *verbs*, *participles*, or *adjectives*; but those end-  
 in *ion* or *ure* are *nouns*.

Rule 13, page 120.

† Rule 6, page 119.

‡ Rule 1, page 117.

§ Ex. Rule 14, page 120.

¶ Rule 4, page 118.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. DE TĒRM' INE, to form a decision; to resolve.   | 3. PRE DE TĒRM' INE, to determine beforehand.   |
| 2. DE TĒRM IN A' TION, <sup>70</sup> * the act of deciding; or the state of being decided. | 4. PRE DE TĒRM IN A' TION,* act of determining beforehand; or a previous determination. |

*SPELL AND DEFINE.*

E LĒET', to choose; to select.	MĒD' I TATE, to contemplate.
E LĒE' TION, <sup>70</sup> PRE E LĒET',	PRE MĒD' I TATE,
PRE E LĒET' ED,† PRE E LĒE' TION,	PRE MĒD' I TA TED,*
IN STRŪET', to teach; to train up.	PRE MED I TĀ' TION,*
IN STRŪE' TION, PRE IN STRŪET',	EĀ ĪM' INE, to search into; to try.
PRE IN STRŪET' ED,†	PRE EĀ ĪM' INE,
PRE IN STRŪE' TION,	PRE EĀ ĪM' IN ED,*
OR DĀIN', to determine.	PRE EĀ AM IN A' TION,*
FORE OR DĀIN', FORE OR DĀINED',	CLŌSE, to shut; to finish.
FORE OR DI NA' TION,	FORE CLŌSE', FORE CLŌS' URE, <sup>80</sup> *

## TABLE XXVI.

## THE PREFIX RE, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

RE implies *again*; or *back*. The primitives are *verbs*; and the derivatives, formed by means of the prefix *re* without a suffix, are also *verbs*; but those ending in *ion* or *ment* are *nouns*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. COM MĪT', to intrust; to perpetrate.                | 1. IN SPĒET', to look into with care; to examine. [ing into.      |
| 2. COM MĪT' MENT, the act of committing or intrusting. | 2. IN SPĒE' TION, <sup>70</sup> the act of looking into.          |
| 3. RE COM MĪT', to commit again.                       | 3. RE IN SPĒET', to inspect again.                                |
| 4. RE COM MĪT' MENT, the act of committing again.      | 4. RE IN SPĒE' TION, the act of looking into or inspecting again. |

*SPELL AND DEFINE.*

AP POINT', to fix upon; to settle.	IM PRĪS' ON, to put in a prison.
AP POINT' MENT, RE AP POINT',	IM PRĪS' ON MENT, RE IM PRĪS' ON,
RE AP POINT' MENT,	RE IM PRĪS' ON MENT,

\* Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 6, page 119.

LIST', to engage in a cause.	Es TĀB' LISH, to settle firmly.
LIST' MENT, <i>Re</i> EN LIST',	<i>Re</i> ES TĀB' LISH,
EN LIST' MENT,	<i>Re</i> ES TĀB' LISH MENT, [ly.
ĀCT', to make or pass, as a law.	ĒON' SE ERATE, to dedicate solemn-
ĀCT' MENT, <i>Re</i> EN ĀCT',	<i>Re</i> ĒON' SE ERATE,
EN ĀCT' MENT,	<i>Re</i> ĒON SE ERĀ'TION, †
STĀLL', to induct into an office.	IT' ER ATE, to utter a second time.
STĀLLA'TION,* <i>Re</i> IN STĀLL',*	IT ER Ā' TION, † <i>Re</i> IT' ER ATE,
IN STĀLLA' TION,*	<i>Re</i> IT ER Ā' TION, †

## TABLE XXVII.

THE PREFIXES *E* AND *EX*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*E* or *EX*, sometimes written *EO* or *EF*, implies *out*; *out of*; *from*; or *and*. The primitives, as here given, are all *verbs*, except the *noun*, *ess*, and the *adjectives*, *extinct* and *eccentric*. The derivatives ending in *ion*, *ere*, *ence*, or *ity* are *nouns*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

- E DŪC'*, to draw *out*; to elicit. 1. *EX ŌN' ER ATE*, to free from blame. [*freeing from blame*.]  
*E DŪC' TION*, † the act of drawing out or eliciting. 2. *EX ŌN ER Ā' TION*, † the act of

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

JĒST', to cast out.	EFFŪSE', to pour out.	EXTRĀCT', to draw out.
JĒC TION, <sup>79</sup> †	EFFŪ' SION, <sup>91</sup> †	EXTRĀC' TION, <sup>79</sup> †
RĀSE', to rub out.	EX ĒMPT', to free from.	EXTINET', put out; dead.
RĀS' URE, <sup>80</sup> †	EX ĒMP' TION, <sup>79</sup> † [out.	EX TINE' TION, † [out.
GRESS, a going out.	EX HĀUST', to drain	EX TIR' PATE, to root
GRĒS' SION, <sup>80</sup> *	EX HĀUS' TION, <sup>80</sup> †	EX TIR PĀ' TION, † [ter.
VŌLVE', to roll out.	EFFŪLĒ', to send forth	ES CĒN'TRIC, out of cen-
O LŪ' TION, †	EFFŪL' GENCE, † [light.	ES CĒN TRIC' I TY, †

## TABLE XXVIII.

THE PREFIX *IN*, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*IN*, sometimes written *IG*, *IL*, *IM*, or *IE*, implies *not*, when prefixed *adjectives* or *adverbs*; but, when prefixed to *verbs* or words derived from *verbs*, it implies *in* or *into*; *on* or *upon*.

Rule 12, p. 120.

† Rule 1, p. 117.

† Rule 6, p. 119.

§ Rule 12, p. 120.



The primitives are *adjectives* or *verbs*. The derivatives ending in *ity*, *ion*, or *ness* are *nouns*; and those ending in *ly* are *adverbs*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

- |                                       |                                     |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. PRŌP' ER, fit or suitable. [er.    | 1. SNĀRE, to entrap; to entangle.   |
| 2. IM PRŌP' ER, not fit, or not prop- | 2. IN SNĀRE', to catch in a snare.  |
| 1. SE CŪRE', free from danger.        | 1. SĒN' SI BLE, perceptible.        |
| 2. SE CŪ' RI TY, * state of safety.   | 2. IN SĒN' SI BLE, not perceptible. |
| 3. IN SE CŪRE', not safe. [safe.      | 3. IN SĒN' SI BLE, † in a manner    |
| 4. IN SE CŪ' RI TY, * in a state not  | not perceptible.                    |

*SPELL AND DEFINE.*

LIT' ER ATE, learned; instructed. RĀ' TĪŌN AL,<sup>†</sup> pertaining to reason.  
 IL LIT' ER ATE, LIT' ER A TY, † RĀ' TĪŌN AL LY, LE RĀ' TĪŌN AL  
 RĒS' O LUTE, firm; determined. LE RĀ' TĪŌN ĀL' I TY, ||  
 RĒS' O LUTE LY, † LE RĒS' O LUTE. ĊĀU' TĪOUS,<sup>†</sup> extremely careful.  
 MŌR' TAL, subject to death. ĊĀU' TĪOUS LY, ĊĀU' TĪOUS NESS,  
 MŌR' TAL LY, MŌR TĀL' I TY, || IN ĊĀU' TĪOUS, IN ĊĀU' TĪOUS LY,  
 IM MŌR' TAL, IM MOR TĀL' I TY, || DE ĊŌ' ROUS, decent; becoming.  
 ĀET' IVE, nimble; quick. IN DE ĊŌ' ROUS, IN DE ĊŌ' ROUS LY,  
 ĀET' IVE LY, † ĀE TĪV' I TY, \* NŌ' BLE, of great worth; exalted.  
 IN ĀET' IVE, IN ĀE TĪV' I TY, \* NŌ' BLE, † NO BĪL' I TY, †  
 LĪN' ER AL, generous; ample. IG NŌ' BLE, . IG NŌ' BLE, †  
 LĪB' ER AL LY, LĪB ER ĀL' I TY, || MĪ' GRATE, to remove.  
 IL LĪB' ER AL, IL LĪB ER ĀL' I TY, || IM' MI GRATE, IM' MI GRĀ' TĪŌN, \*

TABLE XXIX.

THE PREFIX *Dis*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*Dis*, sometimes written *di* or *dif*, implies *separation*; *denial* or *not*; *off*; *depriving of*; *want of*; *out of*; and sometimes to *undo* what has been done. *Y* here implies *the state of being*.

The primitives are *verbs* or *adjectives*. The derivatives ending in *ed*, *est*, or *ing* are *verbs*, *participles*, or *adjectives*; those ending in *ion*, *ment*, *er*, or *y* are *nouns* or *verbs*; those ending in *ly* are *adverbs*.

\* Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 8, page 119.

† Rule 10, page 120.

§ Rule 2, page 117.

† Rule 6, page 120.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

- N, to unite; to connect. 1. O BLIGE', to compel; to gratify.  
 JOIN', to separate or sever. 2. OB LI GA' TION, † the state of being  
 JOINED', \* was separated, &c. compelled. [gratify.  
 JOIN', to join or unite again. 3. DIS O BLIGE', not to oblige or  
 JOINED', \* was joined or unit- 4. DIS O BLIG' ING LY, † in a dis-  
 ed again; reconnected. bliging manner.

*SPELL AND DEFINE.*

- z, to shut an opening. AP FEAR', to be in sight; to seem.  
 LÖSE', DIS ELÖSED', † DIS AP FEAR', DIS AP FEARED', \*  
 ÖSE', RE ELÖSED', † RE AP FEAR', RE AP FEARED', \*  
 T, to ascend; to rise. EM BÄRK', to go on board a ship.  
 MOUNT', DIS MOUNT' ED, \* DIS EM BÄRK', DIS EM BÄRKED', ‡  
 MOUNT', RE MOUNT' ED, \* RE EM BÄRK', RE EM BÄRKED', ‡  
 R', to bury in the earth. ÖR' GAN IZE, to form properly.  
 N TÊR', DIS IN TÊRRED', † ÖR' GAN IZED, † DIS ÖR' GAN IZE,  
 TÊR', RE IN TÊRRED', † DIS ÖR' GAN IZ EE, †  
 EE', to be of one mind. RE ÖR' GAN IZE, RE ÖR' GAN IZED, †  
 GREE', § DIS A GREED', || LIKE, to be pleased with.  
 GREE' ING, ¶ DIS LIKE', DIS LIKED', ‡ †  
 GREE' MENT, § ÜSE, † to employ; to consume.  
 EVE', to trust in; to credit. DIS ÜSE', † DIS ÜSED', †  
 LE LIÈVE', DIS RE LIÈVED', † HÖN' EST, free from all fraud.  
 BE LIÈV' ING, † HÖN' EST Y, \* HÖN' EST LY,  
 BE LIÈV' EE, † DIS HÖN' EST, DIS HÖN' EST Y, \*  
 R', to comply with commands. RÖBE, to put on a robe; to dress.  
 BEY', DIS O BEYED', \*\* DIS RÖBE', DIS RÖBED', †

## TABLE XXX.

## THE PREFIX CON, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

N, frequently written CO, COG, COL, COM, or COR, implies with  
*ether; joined with; in connection with; agreement.* SYN, sometimes  
 N SYM or SYL, implies the same. The primitives are *nouns, ad-*  
*s, or verbs.* The derivatives, formed by a prefix alone, are  
*or verbs;* those ending in *ence, er, ion, ity, or, or ship* are *nouns;*  
 those ending in *ble* are *adjectives.*

6, p. 119. † Rule 1, p. 117. ‡ Rule 5, p. 118. § Rule 13, page 123.  
 ¶ Ex. Rule 1, p. 117. \*\* Rule 4, page 118.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

1. DĒNSĒ, close; compact. [ness. 1. HĒIR, he who inherits by law.
2. DĒN' *at* TE, \* the state of close- 2. HĒIR' *ess*, † a female heir.
3. CON DĒNSĒ', to force together. 3. HĒIR' SHIP, the state of an hei
4. CON DĒNS' *ER*, \* that which con- 4. CONHĒIR', an heir with another,
- denses. [condensing. a joint-heir. [he
5. CON DEN *ed* TĒON,<sup>70</sup> \* the act of 5. Co HĒIR' SHIP, the state of a jo

*SPELL AND DEFINE.*

- RĒ' GĒNT, one in place of a king. LŌ' EATE, to place; to settle.  
 RĒ' GĒN *CF*, † Co RĒ' GĒNT, Co' LO EATE, Co' LO EĀ' TION,<sup>7</sup>  
 PRĒSS, to squeeze; to force. LĀ' GATE, to bind; to tie.  
 COM PRĒSS', † COM PRĒSS' *I BLE*, † Co' LI GATE, Co' LI GĀ' TION,  
 LĀPSĒ, to slip or glide. Co' MŪNN', to have intercourse.  
 Co' LĀPSĒ', Co' LĀPSĒD',<sup>82</sup> \* Co' MŪN' ION,<sup>80</sup> \* Co' MŪ' NITI  
 FLŪX, a flowing. Co' LĒST', to bring together.  
 Co' FLUX, Co' FLU ENCE, Co' LĒS' TĒON, † Co' LĒST' *OR*,  
 PĀRT' NĒR, associate in business. Co' RŌB' O RĀTE, to confirm,  
 Co PĀRT'NER, Co PĀRT' NĒR SHIP, give additional strength to.  
 SYN' THE SIS, a placing together. Co' RŌB' O RĀ' TION,\*  
 SYL' LA BLE, a letter, or letters ut- SYM' PA THY, agreement of feeling  
 tered by one impulse of the voice. SYM' PRO NY, agreement of sound

## TABLE XXXI.

X

## THE PREFIX AD, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

AD, frequently written AC, AF, AG, AL, AN, AP, AR, AS, OR AT, it implies *to; at; toward; near; or some addition*. The primitives are defined as verbs. The derivatives are verbs, nouns, participles, or adjectives.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

1. JOIN, to unite; to link. 3. AD JOIN', to join or unite to
2. JOIN' *ER*, † one who joins. 4. AD JOIN' *ING*, † joining *to*.

*SPELL AND DEFINE.*

- CRĒD' IT, to believe. PER TĀIN', to belong. AL LŪDĒ', to refer to  
 AS CRĒD' IT, AP PER TĀIN', AL LŪD' *ED*,\*  
 AS CRĒD' IT *ED*, † AP PER TĀIN' *ING*, † AL LŪ' STON,<sup>91</sup> †

\* Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 6, page 119.

‡ Rule 10, page 120.

§ Rule 13, page 120.

¶ Rule 8, page 119.

ten.	CĒDE, to transfer.	AN NĒX', to unite to.
	ASCĒDE',	AN NĒXED', <sup>83</sup>
vg,	ASCĒD'ED, †	[to. AN NEX A' TION, <sup>79</sup>
rove.	AFFLĒT', to give pain	AS CRĪBE', to attribute
	AF FLĒT' TION, <sup>79</sup> *	AS CRĪB' A BLE, † [to.
ED, *	AF FLĒT' IVE, *	AS CRĪP TION, †
o give pain.	AD VĪE', to give coun-	LŪRE, to entice.
E',	AD VĪS' EE, †	[sel to. AL LŪRE',
ED', †	AD VĪS' O BY, †	AL LŪRE' MENT, †

X

### TABLE XXXII.

#### PREFIXES IN AND UN IN CONNECTION WITH VARIOUS SUFFIXES.

N, in this table, signifies *not*; but neither one of them must be added to the primitives, until some suffix is added. They are used interchangeably; but *in* is more common, in cases of and generally more elegant. With the termination *ed*, however, must be used instead of *in*. We may say *unconsoled'*, but *sōled'*.

Primitives are *verbs*. The derivatives are *adjectives*, *participles*,

#### Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- |   |                                   |  |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| to heal; to restore                           | 5. IN EŪR' A BLY, †               | { in a manner that<br>may not be heal-<br>ed or cured. |
| lth; to remedy.                               | 6. UN EŪR' A BLY, †               |  |
| BLE, † that may be healed.                    | 7. EŪRED, † was healed or cured.  |  |
| ' A BLE, † { that may not be<br>healed or re- | 8. UN EŪRED', † was not healed or |  |
| ' A BLE, † { stored to health.                | cured; was not remedied.          |  |

#### SPELL AND DEFINE.

- |               |                       |                                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ' to comfort. | CON TĒST', to strive. | DIS CĒRN', <sup>85</sup> to perceive. |
| A BLE, †      | CON TĒST' A BLE, *    | DIS CĒRN' I BLE, *                    |
| IL' A BLE, †  | IN CON TĒST' A BLE, * | IN DIS CĒRN' I BLE, *                 |
| ŌL' A BLE, †  | UN CON TĒST' A BLE, * | UN DIS CĒRN' I BLE, *                 |
| IL' A BLY, †  | IN CON TĒST' A BLY, * | IN DIS CĒRN' I BLY, *                 |
| ŌL' A BLY, †  | UN CON TĒST' A BLY, * | UN DIS CĒRN' I BLY, *                 |

119. † Rule 1, p. 117. † Rule 11, p. 120. † Rule 2, p. 117.

CON SÖLED',*	CON TËST' ED,†	DIS CËRNE <sup>85</sup> '
UN CON SÖLED',*	UN CON TËST' ED,†	UN DIS CËRNE <sup>85</sup> '
CON CËIVE', to think.	COM FÂRE', to liken.	COR RÛPT', to v
CON CËIV' A BLE, *	COM FÂR' A BLE, *	COR RÛPT' I BLI
IN CON CËIV' A BLE, *	IN COM FÂR' A BLE, *	IN COR RÛPT' I .
UN CON CËIV' A BLE, *	UN COM FÂR' A BLE, *	UN COR RÛPT' I
IN CON CËIV' A BLY, *	IN COM FÂR' A BLY, *	IN COR RÛPT' I
UN CON CËIV' A BLY, *	UN COM FÂR' A BLY, *	UN COR RÛPT' I
CON CËIVED', *	COM FÂRED', *	COR RÛPT' ED,†
UN CON CËIVED', *	UN COM FÂRED', *	UN COR RÛPT' E

## TABLE XXXIII.

THE PREFIXES *DI* AND *BI*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*DI* implies *separation*; *disunion*; *asunder*; *off*; *out of*. *BI* monly written *BI*, implies *two* or *double*. The primitives of the column are *verbs*; those of the second column, *nouns* or *ad*. The derivatives are *verbs*, *nouns*, *participles*, *adjectives*, or *adver*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. LÄC' ER ATE, to tear; to rend.                  | 1. FÖRM, shape; figure.   |
| 2. DI LÄC' ER ATE, to tear asunder.                | 2. BI' FORM, having two f |
| 3. DI LAC ER Ä' TION,* the act of tearing asunder. | 3. BI FÖRM' I TY,† a doub |
|  | 1. BI' FÖLD, twofold; dou |

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

DI VËST', to strip off.	LÄT' ER AL, pertaining to th
DI VËST' ED,† DI VËST' URE, <sup>40</sup>	LÄT' ER AL LY, BI LÄT' ER
DI GRËSS', to leave the subject.	COR PÖ' RE AL, having a bo
DI GRËSS' ING, † DI GRËS' SION, †	COR PÖ' RE AL LY,
DI LÛTE', to weaken, as spirit.	BI COR PÖ' RE AL,
DI LÛT' ED, * DI LÛ' TION,*	BI MÄ' NOUS, having two han
DI VÏDE', to separate.	BI CÖRN' OUS, having two ho
DI VÏD' ED, * DI VÏS' ION, <sup>82</sup> †	BI ËN' NI AL, once in two ye
DI LÄP' I DATE, to fall apart.	BI' FED, an animal with only t
DI LÄP' I RA TED, *	BI NÖ' MI AL, consisting
DI LAP I DÄ' TION, *	BI CÖL' ORED, of two colors.

\* Rule 1, p. 117.

† Rule 6, p. 119.

‡ Rule 13, p. 120.

§ Rule 7

## TABLE XXXIV.

THE PREFIX *INTER*, &c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*inter* implies *between* or *among*. *TRANS* or *ULTRA* implies *across*; *pond*; *change of*; *through*. *CIS* implies *on this side*. The primitives are *nouns*, *adjectives*, or *verbs*. The derivatives are *adjectives*, *nouns*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

*ENT*, lying at length. 1. *AT LĀN' TĪE*, the Atlantic ocean.  
*ER JĀ' CENT*, lying *between*. 2. *TRANS AT LĀN' TĪE*, *beyond the*  
*ĪNE'*, pertaining to the sea. Atlantic. [*across the sea*.  
*'S MA RĪNE'*, *beyond the sea*. 3. *UL TRA MA RĪNE'*, *beyond of*

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

, to unite threads, as in cloth.	<i>IN TER FĒRE'</i> , to interpose.
<i>WEAVE'</i> ,	<i>IN TER FĒR' ENCE</i> , †
<i>r</i> , to unite in marriage.	<i>IN TER VĒNE'</i> , to come <i>between</i> .
<i>MĀR' NY</i> ,	<i>IN TER VĒN' TION</i> , † ‡
to cover in the ground.	<i>IN TER RŪPT'</i> , to stop by inter-
<i>PLĀNT'</i> ,	<i>IN TER RŪP' TION</i> , ‡ [fering.
<i>s</i> , pertaining to the Alps.	<i>TRANS GRĒSS'</i> , to pass <i>over</i> or
<i>ĀL' PĪNE</i> , <i>CIS ĀL' PĪNE</i> ,	<i>TRANS GRĒSS' OR</i> , ‡ [ <i>beyond</i> .
<i>T</i> , having brightness.	<i>TRANS CĒND'</i> , to go <i>beyond</i> ; to
<i>LŪ' CENT</i> ,	<i>TRANS CĒND' ENT</i> , ‡ [ <i>surpass</i> .
<i>LŪ' CEN CY</i> , *	<i>TRANS CĒND' EN CY</i> , *

## TABLE XXXV. X

THE PREFIX *SUPER*, &c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*R*, *SUPRA*, or *SUR* implies *above*; *beyond*; *excess*; *over*; *over*  
*me*. The primitives are *adjectives*, or *verbs*. The derivatives  
*atives*, *verbs*, or *nouns*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

*MAN*, belonging to mankind. 1. *MŪN' DANE*, belonging to the  
*ER HŪ' MAN*, *above what is* world. [*the world*.  
*uman*; *divine*. 2. *SU PRA MŪN' DANE*, being *above*  
*LOZE*, to load, as a gun. 2. *SUR CHĀRGĒ'*, to *overload*.

, p. 120. † Rule 1, p. 117. ‡ Rule 6, p. 119. § Rule 12, p. 120.

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

ADD, to join or put to.	SU PER VISE', to oversee; to in-
SU PER ADD', *	SU PER VIS' ION, <sup>92</sup> † [spect.
SU PER AD DI' TION, *	SU PER VĪ' SOR, †
A BOUND', to be in great plenty.	MOUNT, to ascend; to rise on high.
SU PER A BOUND',	SUR MOUNT', SUR MOUNT' A BLE, †
SU PER A BOUND' ING, †	PASS, to move onward.
NAT' Ū RAL, <sup>40</sup> according to nature.	SUR PASS', * SUR PASS' ING, *
SU PER NAT' Ū RAL, <sup>40</sup>	SUR VIVE', to live beyond or longer
AN' GEL, a divine messenger.	SUR VIV' OR, † [than.
AN GEL' IE, † SU PER AN GEL' IE,	SUR VIV' OR SHIP, †

## TABLE XXXVI.

## THE PREFIXES SUB AND SUBTER, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

SUB, sometimes written SUC, SUF, SUG, SUP, or SUS, implies *under*; *below*; *subordinate*; *after*; *up*. SUBTER implies *under*. The primitives are *adjectives*, *verbs*, or *nouns*. The derivatives are *adjectives*, *participles*, or *nouns*.

## Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. A QUĪT' IE,<sup>92</sup> living in water; 1. PĒND' ING, hanging; depending. watery. [the water. 2. SUS PĒND' ING, hanging up or
2. SUB A QUĪT' IE, living under under; delaying for a time.

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

XS' TRAL, belonging to the stars.	FLŪ' ENT, readily flowing.
SUB XS' TRAL,	SUB TER' FLU ENT,
LĪN'' GUAL, <sup>93</sup> pertaining to the	FIX, to fasten; to place.
SUB LĪN'' GUAL, [tongue.	SUP' FIX, SUP' FIX ING,
MA RĪNE', pertaining to the sea.	SUS CREED', to follow after.
SUB MA RĪNE',	SUS CREED' ER, † SUS CREED' ING, †
TĪ' TOR, one who instructs.	SUP PŌRT', to sustain, or hold up.
SUB TŪ' TOR,	SUP PŌRT' A BLE, † SUP PŌRT' ER, †
CU TĀ' NE OUS, pertaining to the	SUP' FER, to feel or undergo.
SUB CU TĀ' NE OUS, [skin.	SUP' FER ER, † SUP' FER ING, †
TER RĀ' NE OUS, pertaining to the	SUB' JU GATE, to bring under control.
SUB TER RĀ' NE OUS, [earth.	SUB JU GĀ' TION, <sup>93</sup> †

\* Rule 13, page 120.

† Rule 6, page 119.

† Rule 1, page 117.

## TABLE XXXVII.

THE PREFIXES *OB*, *RETRO*, &c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*OB*, sometimes written *OC*, *OF*, or *OP*, implies *against*; *toward*; *to*; *into*; *out*; *on* or *upon*. *RETRO* implies *back* or *backward*. *BENE* implies *good* or *well*. *MALE* or *MAL* implies *bad*; *evil*; *ill*. The primitives are *nouns*, *verbs*, or *adjectives*. The derivatives are *nouns*, *verbs*, *adjectives*, or *participles*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. LI GĀ' TION, <sup>79</sup> the act of binding.                                    | 1. OP PŌSE', to act <i>against</i> .  |
| 2. OB LI GĀ' TION, something of binding force <i>on</i> a person, as a duty. [mind.] | 1. XE' TION, <sup>79</sup> state of moving.                                     |
| 1. OE ēŪR', to <i>meet</i> or <i>come</i> to the                                     | 2. RE TRO XE' TION, acting <i>backward</i> or <i>in return</i> . [kind in act.] |
| 1. OF FER', to <i>present</i> to or <i>before</i> .                                  | 1. BE NEV' O LENT, <i>well-wishing</i> ;  |
|  | 1. MA LEV' O LENT, <i>evil-minded</i> .   |

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

OB STRŪET', to <i>hinder</i> ; to <i>stop</i> .	OB TRŪDE', to <i>thrust</i> or <i>force upon</i> .
OB STRŪE' TION,* OB STRŪET' ING, OB TRŪD' ER, † OB TRŪ' SION. <sup>91</sup> †	
OB STRŪET' ED, UN OB STRŪET' ED, OB TRŪD' ED, † UN OB TRŪD' ED, †	
OB SEŪRE', to <i>darken</i> ; <i>clouded</i> .	FLĒ' TOR, a <i>door</i> of something.
OBSEU RA' TION, † UN OB SEŪRED', †	BEN E FLĒ' TOR, MAL E FLĒ' TOR,
OF FENSE', moderate <i>anger</i> .	DŪE' TION, <i>style</i> ; <i>expression</i> .
OF FĒN' SIVE, † UN OF FĒN' SIVE, †	BEN E DŪE' TION,
RET' RO SPECT, a <i>review</i> ; a <i>looking</i>	MAL E DŪE' TION,
RE TRO SPĒE' TION,* [back.]	PRĀE' TICE, <i>customary use</i> or <i>ac-</i>
RE TRO SPĒET' IVE,*	MAL PRĀE' TICE, [tions]
RET' RO GRADE, going <i>backward</i> .	MAL PRĀE' TIC ING, † [with.]
RE TRO GRA DA' TION, †	TRĒAT, to <i>manage</i> ; to <i>have</i> to <i>do</i>
RE TRO GRĀD' ING, †	MAL TRĒAT', MAL TRĒAT' MENT,

## TABLE XXXVIII.

THE PREFIXES *DE*, *CIRCUM*, &c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*DE* implies *removing from*; *depriving of*; *down*. *CIRCUM* implies *around*; *about*. *ANTE* implies *before*. *POST* implies *after*. The primitives are *verbs*, *nouns*, or *adjectives*; and the derivatives are the same.

\* Rule 6, p. 119.

† Rule 1, p. 117.

‡ Rule 9, p. 119.

§ Note, Rule 1, p. 117.



*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

1. Øx' YD ATE,<sup>18</sup> to convert into an oxyd; to oxydize. 1. NÅV' I GATE, to sail on water with a ship. [round.  
 2. OX YD Å' TION,<sup>79</sup> \* the act of converting, &c. [ygen. 2. CIE EUM NÅV' I GATE, to sail  
 3. DE Øx' YD ATE, to deprive of ox- act of sailing round.  
 4. DE OX YD Å' TION,\* the act of, &c. 1. AN TE ME RİD' I AN, before door.

*SPELL AND DEFINE.*

- PÖP' Ū LATE,<sup>40</sup> to furnish people. RÅNGE, to place in order.  
 DEPÖP' Ū LATE, DEPÖP' Ū LATED,\* DE RÅNGE', DE RÅNGE' MENT, †  
 PÖ' LAR, pertaining to the poles. CIE EUM VÖLVE', to roll round.  
 PO LÅN' I TF, † CIE EUM PÖ' LAR, AN TE CĒD' ENT, what goes before.  
 DÅTE, to note the time of an act. AN TE' RI OR, before in time or place.  
 AN' TE DÅTE, POST' DATE, AN TE DI LŪ' VI AN, existing be-  
 PO Sİ' TION, situation; place. fore the deluge. [ten after.  
 AN TE PO Sİ' TION, POST' SCRIPT, that which is writ-  
 POST PO Sİ' TION, POS TE' RI OR, after or later in time.

## TABLE XXXIX.

## THE PREFIXES PRO, PER, &amp;c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

PRO implies *for; forth; forward; out*. PER implies *through; over; by*. PRETER, EXTRA, OUT, or OVER implies *beyond; excess; too much; past*. The primitives are *verbs, nouns, or adjectives*. The derivatives are *verbs, nouns, adjectives, participles, or adverbs*.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

1. PRO JĒT', to throw out. 1. LĒ' GAL, according to law.  
 2. PROJĒ' TION,<sup>79</sup> † the act of, &c. 2. PRE TER LĒ' GAL, beyond law.  
 1. PRO TRĀET', to prolong. 1. ÅM' BU LATE, to walk about.  
 2. PRO TRĀET' OR, † he who prolongs. 2. PER ÅM' BU LATE, to walk over.

*SPELL AND DEFINE.*

- PRO CEED', to go forward. PRO FĒL', to drive forward.  
 PRO CĒN' ED, † PRO CĒD' URE, † PRO FĒLLED', † PRO FĒL' LER, †  
 PRO PÖSE', to lay before. EX TRAV' A GANT, beyond due  
 PRO PÖS' AL,\* PROP O Sİ' TION,\* bounds; lavish in expenses.

\* Rule 1, p. 117.

† Rule 6, p. 119.

‡ Rule 2, p. 117.

§ Rule 5, page 128.

*PER CHANCE'*, by chance.

*PER VÂDE'*, to pass through.

*PER' FO RATE*, to pierce through.

*NÂT' Ū RAL*,<sup>40</sup> according to nature.

*PRE TER NÂT' Ū RAL*,<sup>40</sup>

*PRE TER NÂT' Ū RAL NĒSS*,<sup>40</sup>

*OUT NŪM' BER*, to exceed in number.

*O VER FÂR'*, to pay too much.

## TABLE XL.

~~THE~~ PREFIXES *MONO*, *POLY*, &c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*MONO* implies *one* or *alone*. *POLY* implies *many*. *OMNI*, *PAN*, or *PANTO*, implies *all*; *universal*. The primitives are *nouns* or *adjectives*; and the derivatives are the same.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

1. *SYL' LA BLE*, a union of letters.
1. *PŌ' TENT*, possessing power.
2. *MON O SYL' LA BLE*, a word of one syllable.
2. *OM NIP' O TENT*, all-powerful.
3. *POLY SYL' LA BLE*, word of many
1. *THĒ' ISM*, belief in a God.
2. *PAN'THE ISM*, God in all things.

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

*CHRO MÂT' IE*, relating to color.

*MON O CHRO MÂT' IE*,

*TĒEH' NIE*, pertaining to the arts.

*POL Y TĒEH' NIE*,

*OM NIS' CIENT*,<sup>74</sup> all-knowing.

*POL' Y GLOT*, of many languages.

*POLY PHŌN' IE*, having many sounds.

*POL' Y GON*, a figure of many sides.

*OM NIP' IE*, all-creating.

*OM NI FÂ' RI OUS*, of all varieties.

*MON' O LOGUE*, spoken alone. [ties.

*PAN THĒ' ON*, temple for all the dei-

## TABLE XLI.

THE PREFIXES *UNI*, *MULTI*, &c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

*UNI* implies *one*; *MULTI*, *many*; *EQUI*, *equal*. *ANTI*, sometimes written *ANT*, and *CONTRA*, also written *CONTRO* or *COUNTER*, implies *against*; in *opposition*. The primitives are *nouns*, *verbs*, or *adjectives*; and the derivatives are the same.

*Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.*

1. *FŌRM*, shape; model. [same form.
1. *SPAS MŌD' IE*, consisting in spasm; fitful. [spasm.
2. *Ū NI FORM*,<sup>40</sup> having one or the
3. *MUL' TI FORM*, having many forms.
2. *AN TI SPAS MŌD' IE*, opposing forms.
1. *ÂRE' TIE*, lying far north. [tie.
4. *E' QUI FORM*,<sup>62</sup> of equal form.
2. *ANT ÂRE' TIE*, opposite the Âre-

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

LĀT' ER AL, pertaining to the side. U' NI ēŌRN, animal with one horn.  
 MUL TI LĀT' ER AL, E QUI LĪB' RI UM, equality of  
 ĀN'' GU LAR, having angles. weight, force, &c.  
 E QUI ĀN'' GU LAR, [flowers. EON TĀ' ĠIOUS, catching; infe-  
 MUL TI FLŌ' ROUS, having many AN TI EON TĀ' ĠIOUS, [tions.  
 AN TĪŌ' O NIST, one who opposes AN TI FĒ' BRILE, opposing fever.  
 another; an opponent. [words. EON' TEO VERT, to argue against.  
 EON TRA DĪT', to oppose by EOUN TER ĀE'TION, opposite action.

## TABLE XLII.

## THE NUMERAL PREFIXES DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

DEMI, HEMI, or SEMI implies *half*; UNI, *one*; BI, *two*; TRI, *three*;  
 TETRA, *four*; PENTA or PENT, *five*; SEX or HEXA, *six*; SEPT or  
 HEPTA, *seven*; OCTA, OCTO, or OCT, *eight*; NOVEM or ENNEA, *nine*;  
 DECA, DEC, or DECEM, *ten*; CENTU, CENTI, or CENT, *one hundred*.

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

DEM' I QUA VER,<sup>62</sup> *half a quaver*. SEPT ĀN'' GU LAR, having *seven*  
 HEM' I SPHERĒ,<sup>63</sup> *half a sphere*. angles. [and as many angles.  
 SEM' I CĪR CLE, *half a circle*. HEP' TA GON, figure of *seven* sides,  
 U NI LĀT' ER AL,<sup>60</sup> having *one* side. OE TAG' O NAL, having *eight* angles.  
 BI DĒNT' AL, having *two* teeth. No VEM' BER, *ninth* month of the  
 TRI ĀN'' GU LAR, having *three* Roman year, but *eleventh* of our.  
 angles. [four angles. DES' A LOCVE, the *ten* command-  
 TET' RA GON, a plane figure having ments, or the moral law. [years.  
 PEN TAM' ETTER, verse of *five* feet. CENT' U RTY,<sup>60</sup> period of a *hundred*  
 SEX ĒN' NI AL, once in *six* years. CEN TĒN' NI AL, occurring every  
 HEX AG' O NAL, having *six* sides. *hundred* years.

## TABLE XLIII.

## THE PREFIXES A, AB, ABS, &amp;c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

A, AB, or ABS implies *from*; *away from*; *separation*. A, sometimes  
 implies *in* or *on*; *without*; *wanting*. EN, sometimes written EM, im-  
 plies *in* or *into*; *to give*, or *to make*; and it also adds *intensity* of mean-  
 ing. BE implies *nearness*; *to make* or *do something*; *intensity* of mean-  
 ing. BY implies *aside*, or *private*.

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

<b>A</b> BRIDGE', to take from.	<b>EM</b> POW' ER, to give power to.
<b>AB</b> SECOND', to flee away from.	<b>EN</b> RICH', to make rich.
<b>A</b> BOARD', on board.	<b>BE</b> SIDE', at the side of.
<b>A</b> PET' AL OUS, without petals.	<b>BE</b> SOT', to make stupid.
<b>A</b> TON' IE. wanting tone.	<b>BE</b> RÂTE', to scold severely.
<b>EN</b> GULF', to draw into a gulf.	<b>BR'</b> STREET, a private street.

## TABLE XLIV.

THE PREFIXES *ALL*, *AMBI*, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

**ALL** implies *most*; *wholly*; *in the highest degree*. **AMBI**, **AMB**, or **AMPHI** implies *both*; *around*; *two*, *double*, or *doubtful*. **DUO** or **DU** implies *two*, or *double*. **DIA** implies *through*. **DYS** implies *bad*, or *difficult*. **UNDER** implies *below*; *beneath*; *subordinate*. **WITH** implies *opposition*; *back*; *restraint*.

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

<b>ALL-CHEER'</b> ING, most cheering.	<b>DU</b> PLIC' I TY, double-dealing. [ter.
<b>AM BI</b> DÉX' TROUS, using both	<b>DI</b> AM' ETER, a line through the cen-
hands with equal ease. [ments.	<b>DYS</b> PEP' SY, difficult digestion.
<b>AM PHI'</b> I OUS, living in two ele-	<b>UN</b> DER Â GENT, subordinate agent.
<b>AM BLO'</b> ū OUS, of doubtful import.	<b>WITH</b> DRAW', to take back.

## TABLE XLV. X

THE PREFIXES *HYPER*, *HOMO*, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

**HYPER** implies *over*; *excess*; *beyond*. **HOMO** implies *the same*, or *similar*. **HETERO** implies *contrary*, or *different*. **JURIS** implies *law*, or *legal right*. **META** implies *change*; *beyond*. **NOCT** implies *night*. **PARA** implies *contrary*; *beyond*; *by the side of*; *from*. **PROTO**, **PRIMO**, or **PRIM** implies *first*, or *original*; *chief*. **SE** implies *separation*; *withdrawal*. **UP** implies *aloft*, or *on high*; *sustaining*.

## SPELL AND DEFINE.

<b>HY PER</b> CRIT' IC AL, over-critical.	<b>NOCT</b> IV' A GANT, roving in the night.
<b>HOM</b> GĒ' NE OUS, of the same kind.	<b>PAN'</b> A MOUNT, superior to others.
<b>HET E RO</b> GĒ' NE OUS, of a different	<b>PRO'</b> TO TYPE, an original model.
kind or nature.	[of law. <b>SE</b> CĪ Ū DE', to separate from society.
<b>SC</b> HIS PRŪ' DENCE, the science	<b>UP</b> LIFT', to raise aloft.
<b>MET A</b> MŌRPH' OSĒ, to change form.	<b>UP</b> HŌLD', to sustain or support.

## PART IV.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERENT IN SPELLING AND MEANING, WITH DICTATION EXERCISES.

## LESSON I.

AIL, to trouble ; a pain.  
 ALE, a malt liquor.  
 AIR, the atmosphere.  
 E'ER, a contraction of *ever*.  
 ERE, before, sooner than.  
 HÉR, he who inherits.  
 ALL, the whole ; total.  
 AXL, a shoemaker's tool.  
 ARK, a vessel ; a repository.  
 ARE, a part of a circle.

AS CÉNT', an eminence ; a rise.  
 AS SÉNT', agreement ; consent.  
 AU' GER, a tool to bore with.  
 AU' GUR, to foretell by omens.  
 ATE, the past tense of *eat*.  
 EIGHT, twice four.  
 BĀD, ill ; not good.  
 BĀDE, the past tense of *bid*.  
 BĀIL, a surety ; a handle.  
 BĀLE, a package of goods.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — What can *ail* the boy? The *ale* does him no good. Arise, and breathe the morning *air*, ere the sun rises! Where'er I go, an *heir* I am. All shoemakers use an *awl*. Was Noah's *ark* like the *arc* of a circle? He had his father's *assent* to climb the steep *ascent*. If I ask him for the *auger*, will it *augur* ill success? The chestnuts he *ate* cost him *eight* cents. They reproved the *bad* man, and then *bade* him leave the house. I will be your *bail*. The merchant received a *bale* of goods.

## LESSON II.

BALL, a spherical body.  
 BAWL, to cry aloud.  
 BĀRE, naked ; uncovered.  
 BEAR, a beast ; to suffer.  
 BĀR, an arm of the sea ; a color.  
 BEY<sup>2</sup>, a Turkish governor.  
 BE, to exist ; to remain.  
 BEE, an insect ; as, honey-bee.  
 BEACH, a sandy sea-shore.  
 BEECH, the name of a tree.  
 BEAU<sup>19</sup>, a gallant ; a lover.  
 BOW, used to shoot arrows with.

BEER, a brewed liquor.  
 BĒER, hand carriage for the dead.  
 BEET, a garden vegetable.  
 BEAT, to strike ; to outdo.  
 BELL, a metal vessel for ringing.  
 BĒLLE, a gay young lady.  
 BÉR'RY, a small pulpy fruit.  
 BU'RY<sup>11</sup>, to inter ; to cover.  
 BĪN, a box for grain.  
 BEEN<sup>16</sup>, the past participle of *be*.  
 BLEW<sup>22</sup>, the past tense of *blow*.  
 BLŪE, one of the primary colors.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — Please toss me the *ball*, and do not *bawl* so loud. The man handles the *bear* with his *bare* hands. The *Bey* came in the ship which is anchored in the *bay*. You should *be* as busy as the *bee*. A beautiful *beech* stands near the *beach*. Her obliging *beau* can use the *bow* very skillfully. A brewer makes *beer*. He was borne on a *bier* to the grave. The gardener gave me a *beet*. Do not *beat* the horse. The *bell* is ringing. A young *belle* is often proud. A delicious *berry*. Where will you *bury* your friend? I have just *been* out to see your large *bin* in the barn. The *wind blew* the ship on shore. Our glorious old flag of red, white, and *blue*!

## LESSON III.

male swine.  
 pierce with an auger.  
 the pod of a plant.  
 an earthen vessel.  
 a kind of fine clay.  
 rave; courageous.  
 , rolled rapidly, as a ball.  
 an act of civility.  
 r, the branch of a tree.  
 a kind of plant.  
 to part asunder.  
 , an article of food.  
 produced; trained.

BŪR' ROW, a hole for rabbits.  
 BŌR' OUGH, a corporate town.  
 BŪT, more; except; only.  
 BŪTT, to strike with the head.  
 BŪ, near to; beside.  
 BŪY, to purchase.  
 BŪE, a stopping-place.  
 CAIN, a man's name.  
 CANE, a plant; a walking-stick.  
 CALL, to cry out; to name.  
 CAUL, a membrane in animals.  
 CAIN' NON, a large gun.  
 CAIN' ON, a rule of a church.

TON EXERCISE. — The tusk of a *boar*. I can *bore* with an auger. a *bolt*? Give John a *bowl* of milk. *Bolt* has various shades of *bold* soldier. He *bowed* the ball. *Bow* respectfully. What is the a tree? *Brake* is sometimes called fern. Did you *break* the he poor boy is crying for *bread*. He is well *bred*. What ani- in a *burrow*? The inhabitants of a *borough*. The old sheep will oy, *but* may not hurt him much. I passed *by* my uncle's house ent to *buy* me a hat. Run to your *bys*. *Cain* was the first mur- ive the old man his *cane*. *Cull* the butcher to remove the *caul*. of the *cannon*. It is an essential *canon* of the church.

## LESSON IV.

, coarse cloth for sails, &c.  
 is, to examine; to discuss.  
 to yield up to another.  
 to sow with seed.  
 cover the top of a room.  
 fasten with a seal. [room.  
 NG, covering of the top of a  
 ING, fastening with a seal.  
 small, close room.  
 part with for a price. [der.  
 ON,<sup>83</sup> a giving up; surren-  
 ON, the sitting of a court.

CENT, the 100th part of a dollar.  
 SENT, ordered away; thrown.  
 SCENT, a smell; odor.  
 CITE, to summon; to quote.  
 SITE, situation; a building-spot.  
 SIGHT, the sense of seeing.  
 CLAWS, nails of a beast or bird.  
 CLAUSE, a part of a sentence.  
 CLIME, region; a climate.  
 CLIMB, to ascend with effort.  
 COL' OR, hue; tint; dye.  
 CULL' ER, one who culls or selects.

TON EXERCISE. — For what is *canvas* used? I will *canvass* the I will *cede* to you the land, if you will *seed* it with grass. When *ceil* my room? He will *seal* the package of money. The *ceil*- room needs repairing. I am *sealing* the package. The prisoner's l you *sell* your horse? The *cession* of land was made at the last the court. Please give me a *cent*. He was *sent* to school. The flower. *Cite* the witness to testify in regard to the *site* for the use. The ship is in *sight*. The *claws* of a lion. Read the last in. In a wintry *clime*. Who will *climb* the hill of science? What r of your eyes? He is a *culler* of hoops.

## LESSON V.

CÖM' PLE MENT, a full number.  
 CÖM' FLI MENT, praise or favor.  
 CÖRD, a small rope. [bestowed.  
 CHÖRD, harmony of sounds.  
 CÖRK, the heart or inner part.  
 CÖRPS, a body of troops, &c.  
 CÖURSE, way; direction.  
 CÖARSE, not fine; rude.  
 CÖUS' IN, an uncle's or an aunt's.  
 CÖZ EN, to cheat slyly. [child.  
 CÖTE, a sheep-fold.  
 CÖAT, an outer garment.  
 DÄNE, a native of Denmark.  
 DEIGN', to condescend.

DEÄR, costly; beloved.  
 DEER, a kind of animal. [night.  
 DEW,<sup>22</sup> moisture deposited as  
 DÛE, that ought to be paid.  
 DÛE, to lose life; to expire.  
 DÛE, to color; to stain.  
 DÛRE, dreadful; horrible.  
 DÛ' ER, one who colors.  
 DÖE, the female of the deer.  
 DÖUSE, unbaked paste.  
 DÛN, to urge for a debt; a color.  
 DÖNE, performed; finished.  
 FÖRT, a fortified place.  
 FÖRTE, a peculiar talent.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — The ship has her *complement* of sailors. The lady received a *compliment*. He leads his dog by a *cord*. Do your voices *chord*? A worm is at the *core*. A *corps* of soldiers. Their *course* was due south. *Coarse* salt. Put on your *coat*. The sheep are in the *cote*. He is a *Dane*. Will you *deign* to listen to me? My *dear* boy shall have a tame *deer*. The *dew* is on the grass. What is *due* should be paid. The old must *die*, and the young may. The *dyer* will *dye* your cloth. A *dire* calamity. The young *doe* was frightened. We bake *dough*. I will *draw* him as soon as I have *done* the job. The *fort* is in our possession. What is your *forte*?

## LESSON VI.

FÄNE, a sacred temple.  
 FÄIN, gladly; pleased.  
 FEIGN,<sup>1</sup> to pretend; to dissemble.  
 FÄIR, free from blemish.  
 FÄRE, price of passage; food.  
 FEÄT, an extraordinary action.  
 FEET, the plural of *foot*.  
 FREEZE, to congeal by cold.  
 FRIEZE, a coarse woolen cloth.  
 FLÄA, a small insect.  
 FLEE, to run away.  
 FLOUR, the fine part of grain.  
 FLOW' ER, the blossom of a plant.

FÖRTH, abroad; forward.  
 FÖURTH, the ordinal of *four*.  
 FOUL, filthy; cloudy; wicked.  
 FOWL, a winged animal.  
 GILT, overlaid with gold-leaf.  
 GÖILT, ill-desert; crime.  
 GRÄTE, a frame of iron bars.  
 GRÄT, large in bulk, &c.  
 GRÖWN, increased in size, &c.  
 GRÖAN, a deep mournful sound.  
 HÄIL, to call; frozen rain.  
 HÄLE, healthy; sound.  
 HÄRT, a stag, or male deer.  
 HEÄRT, the seat of life; chief part.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — A *fiene* for heathen worship. I would *fiine* avert the evil. Do not *feign* to be what you are not. A *fair* apple. She paid her *fare*. He performed a *feat* on a rope twenty *feet* long. Will all fluids *freeze*? *Frieze* has a nap of little tufts. Catch that *flea* or he will *flee* away. It is first quality of *flour*. The *flower* has fragrance. Stand *forth*. Give me one *fourth*. *Foul* weather. A young *fowl*. I have a *gilt*-edged book. The criminal shows *guilt*. There is coal in the *grate*. A *great* army. He has *grown* rich. I heard a *groan*. The *hail* injured the *grain* of a *hale* old man. Who killed the *hart*? His *heart* has ceased to beat.

## LESSON VII.

**HÁRE**, a small timid animal.**HÁIR**, filaments of the skin.**HAUL**, to draw with force.**HALL**, a large public room.**HEEL**, the hind part of the foot.**HEAL**, to cure; to restore.**HERE**, in this place.**HEAR**, to perceive by the ear.**HEW**,<sup>22</sup> to smooth with an ax.**HUE**, a shade of color.**HIE**, to go in haste.**HIGH**, elevated; lofty.**HYM**, the objective case of *he*.**HYMN**, a sacred song.**HIRE**, to procure for wages.**HIGH** ER, more high or elevated.**I**, myself.**EYE**, the organ of sight.**IN**, within; among.**INN**, a country tavern.**IN DITE**, to compose; to dictate.**IN DICT**, to present for trial.**ISLE**, an island.**ÁISLE**, a walk in a church.**I 'LL**, contraction of *I will*.**KEY**, what locks or unlocks.**QUAY**,<sup>67</sup> a wharf; a mole or pier.

**DICTATION EXERCISE.** — Harm not the timid *hare*. What is the color of your *hair*? *Haul* in the seine. The lecture was in the *hall*. What will *heal* the chilblain on my *heel*? Just step *here* if you wish to *hear* distinctly. He will *hew* the timber with his broad-ax. A sky of purple *hue*. *Hie* to your work! Set your mark *high*. Who will join with *him* in singing the *hymn*? I will *hire* him if he asks no *higher* wages. *I* have one weak *eye*. He was found in a country *inn*. If you *indict* the prisoner, I will *indite* a plea in his defense. On a lone, desert *isle*. *I 'll* walk up the *aisle* to my seat. This *key* will unlock the door of the store-house on the *quay*.

## LESSON VIII.

**KILL**, to deprive of life.**KILN**, for burning bricks, &c.**KNAVE**, a dishonest person.**NÁVE**, the hub of a wheel.**KNĒAD**, to work or mix dough.**NEED**, want; to lack.**KNEEL**, to rest upon the knees.**NĒAL**, to temper by heat.**KNEW**,<sup>22</sup> the past tense of *know*.**NEW**, not old; recent; fresh.**KNIĠHT**, a champion; a title.**NĠHT**, from sunset to sunrise.**KNĠT**, the part tied; a snag.**NĠT**, no; negation.**KNŌW**, to have knowledge of.**NŌ**, a refusal; not any.**LÁDE**, to load; to freight.**LÁID**, placed; stowed away.**LÁIN**, the past participle of *lie*.**LÁNE**, a narrow street or passage.**LÁE**, a kind of gum.**LÁCK**, to be destitute of.**LĒAF**, part of a plant or book.**LĒEF**, willingly; freely.**LĒD**, conducted; guided.**LĒAD**, a soft, heavy metal.**LEEK**, a kind of wild onion.**LĒAK**, to let out through a crack.

**DICTATION EXERCISE.** — "Thou shalt not *kill*." The *kiln* smokes. Never become a *knave*. Is this a hickory *nave*? I will stay and *knead* the dough if you really *need* me. *Kneel* before your Maker. The smith will *neal* the iron. He *knew* the carriage was not a *new* one. The brave *knight* travels in the *night*. She could not untie the *knot*. No one seems to *know* the stranger. *Lade* the ship. She *laid* her bonnet aside. It had *lain* there an hour when she walked up the *lane*. The varnisher is without *leaf* but he does not *lack* bread. I would as *lief* press this *leaf* as that. Who *led* you to the *lead* mines? A *leek* is a vegetable. This barrel will *leak*.



## LESSON IX.

LESS' SON, a task; instruction.

LESS' EN, to diminish.

LIE, a criminal falsehood.

LYE, water drained through

LŌ, look! see! behold! [ashes.

LŌw, not high; humble.

LŌNE, single; solitary.

LŌAN, to lend; the thing lent.

LŌRE, learning; erudition.

LŌw' ER, more low; to let down.

MADE, did make; finished.

MAID, an unmarried woman.

MAIN, chief; leading; principal.

MAINE, long hair on the neck.

MALE, the *he* kind; masculine. [*&c.*

MAIL, bag for conveying letters.

MEET, to come together; fit.

MEAT, flesh for food.

MERE, to measure; a limit.

MIEN, external appearance.

MEAN, base; to have in view.

MEWL,<sup>22</sup> to cry, as a child.

MULE, a domestic animal.

MITE, a small insect or piece.

MIGHT, power; strength.

MŌAN, to mourn; to lament.

MŌWN, cut down, as grass.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — I have learned my *lesson*. Opatas *lessen* pain. Never tell a *lie*. Strong *lye* makes good potash. *Lo!* how *low* he has fallen! That *lone* stranger may have money to *loan*. A man of *lore*. *Lower* the life-boat! This young *maid* has *made* a dress for herself. What is the *main* question? The horse has a *mane*. A *male* animal. Has the *mail* arrived? Where shall we *meet*, and dine on roast *meat*? A judge should *mete* out justice to all. What do you *mean* when you speak of a gentleman's lofty *mien*? Do not *mewl* as a child. I have no use for a *mule*. Give me just a *mite* of it. Strive to learn with all your *might*. I heard the *moan* of the man who had *mown* down the grass.

## LESSON X.

MOAT, a ditch for defense.

MŌTE, a small particle.

NĀG, a small horse.

KNĀG, a knot in wood.

NĀr, no; a denial.

NEIGH,<sup>1</sup> to cry as a horse.

NIT, the egg of an insect.

KNIT, to weave with needles.

ŌAR, a paddle to row with.

ŌRE, metal in a mixed state.

Ō' ER, a contraction of *over*. [tion.

ŌH, or O, denoting strong emo-

ŌWE, to be indebted.

ONE,<sup>23</sup> a single person or thing.

WŌN, gained the victory.

OUGHT,<sup>6</sup> held or bound in duty.

AUGHT, anything.

ŌUR, belonging to us.

HOUR, sixty minutes.

PĀIN, distress of body or mind.

PĀNE, a square of glass.

PĀIR, a couple; two of a sort.

PĀRE, to cut off the rind.

PĀAR, a kind of fruit.

PĀLE, pallid; wan.

PĀIL, an open vessel.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — Is there a *moat* around the fort? I have a *note* in my eye. Is this your *nag*? He hewed off the *knag*. *Nay*, sir, the horse did not *neigh*. Destroy that *nit*. Have you learned to *knit*? Each one of us took an *oar*, and we rowed *o'er* the stream, to see the miner gather *ore*. *Oh*, how painful! *O*, you are very kind! How much does he *owe* you? Which *one* of the boys *won* the race? *Ought* I to pay *ought* for damages? *Our* children may remain an *hour*. If you will ease the *pain* in my head, I will set the *pans* of glass. I have a *pair* of shoes. *Please pare* this *pear* for me. The *pale* cooper made me a wooden *pail*.

## LESSON XI.

PAN' EL, of a door; a jury.

PAN' NEL, a kind of saddle.

PEACE, quiet; freedom from war.

PIECE, a part; a fragment.

PEEL, the rind; to strip off.

PEAL, succession of loud sounds.

PLAIN, level ground; clear.

PLANE, to smooth with a *plane*.

PLUM, a kind of fruit.

PLUMB, perpendicular.

POLE, a long, slender stick.

POLL, the head; place of election.

PRAY, to supplicate; to implore.

PREY<sup>2</sup>, what is seized by violence.

RAIN, water from the clouds.

REIGN,<sup>1</sup> to rule; royal authority.

REIN, the strap of a bridle, &amp;c.

RAISE, to lift up; to elevate.

RAZE, to subvert; to demolish.

RAYS, lines of light from the sun.

RAP, a quick blow; to strike.

WRAP, to fold up; to inclose.

READ, to peruse.

REED, a slender plant.

RED, a color like blood.

READ, perused; did read.

REEK, to emit steam or vapor.

WREAK, to execute; to inflict.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — Is the *panel* of a door like *pannel*, a saddle? I long for *peace*. Will you have a *piece* of pie? The *peel* of an apple. The cannons' *peal*. He lives on the *plain*. *Plane* this board. A delicious *plum*. Is the clock *plumb*? A *pole* ten feet long. What is a *poll*-tax? "Pray without ceasing." Lions watch for *prey*. A refreshing *rain*. His *reign* was short. Hold a tight *rein* on that horse. *Raise* that weight. *Raze* the city to the ground. The sun's *rays*. What means that *rap*? *Wrap* his cloak around him. We *read* books. That is *reed*-grass. It is a *red* rose. Have we *read*? Horses *reek* with sweat. Do not *wreak* vengeance on him.

## LESSON XII.

REST, repose; to be quiet.

WREST, to take by force.

RING, to sound; a circle.

WRING, to twist violently.

RISE, origin; ascent.

RICE, an esculent grain.

RITE, a religious ceremony.

RIGHT, conforming to law; just.

WRITE, to form letters with a pen.

WRIGHT, a name; a mechanic.

ROAR, a loud continuous sound.

ROW' ER, one who rows.

RODE, the past tense of *ride*.

ROAD, a public highway.

ROE, the female of the hART.

ROW, to impel by oars; a line.

ROTE, a round of mere words.

WROTE, expressed by letters.

ROUGH,<sup>46</sup> not smooth; uneven.

RUFF, a frill for the neck.

RYE, an esculent grain.

WRY, distorted; turned one side.

SAIL, to move with sails, as a ship.

SALE, the act of selling.

SEA, a large body of salt water.

SEE, to perceive by the eyes.

SEAM, the union of two edges.

SEEM, to appear.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — He needs *rest*. *Wrest* the sword from him. *Ring* the bell before you *wring* out the clothes. The *rise* of the river. *Rice* grows in warm climates. It is *right*. A religious *rite*. Mr. *Wright* will *write* in regard to it. The *rower* heard the cannon's *roar*. When I *rode* to town, the *road* was bad. My young *roe* died. I *row* for exercise. Some sing by *rote*. Who *wrote* this? The paper is *rough*. It is a lady's *ruff*. The low price of *rye* made him make a *wry* mouth. My *sail*-boat is for *sale*. See the ship on the *sea*. It is a handsome *seam*, but you *seem* ashamed of it.

## LESSON XIII.

SEEN, beheld; observed.  
 SCENE, a view; part of a play.  
 SEINE, a large net for fishing.  
 SĒN' IŌR,<sup>30</sup> older in age or office.  
 SEIGN' IŌR, a Turkish title.  
 SHEAR, to cut with shears.  
 SHEER, pure; to turn aside.  
 SHIRE, a county; a district.  
 SLAY, to kill by violence.  
 SLEY,<sup>2</sup> a weaver's reed.  
 SLEIGH,<sup>1</sup> a carriage on runners.  
 SLEIGHT, skill; dexterity.  
 SLIGHT, to neglect; weak.

SLŌE, a kind of wild plum.  
 SLŌW, not swift in motion.  
 SŌ, thus; in like manner.  
 SŌW, to scatter seed.  
 SEW,<sup>20</sup> to join with a needle.  
 SŌLE, bottom of the foot or shoe.  
 SŌUL, the spirit; a person.  
 STAKE, a sharpened stick.  
 STEAK, a slice of fresh meat.  
 STARE, to gaze; a fixed look.  
 STAIR, a step for ascending.  
 STEEL, iron refined.  
 STEAL, to take unlawfully.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — I have *seen* a most beautiful *scene*. Are they fishing with a *seine*? The grand *seignior* is my *senior* in age. *Shear* the sheep. It was *sheer* carelessness. Which is the *shire*-town? "*Slay* and eat." I need a weaver's *sley* more than a *sleigh* to ride in. Those having a peculiar *sleight* for business sometimes make *slight* mistakes. He is *slow*, but sure. Is the *sloe* bitter? If it is *so* that you *sow* grain, how do you *sew* with a needle? My shoe has a double *sole*. Your *soul* is above price. A wooden *stake* and a sirloin *steak* are alike only in sound. Come down a *stair* or two, and not *stare* so at the people. I would not *steal* even a *steel* pen.

## LESSON XIV.

STILE, steps over a fence.  
 STYLE, manner of writing; fashion.  
 STRAIT, a narrow pass; strict.  
 STRAIGHT, not crooked; direct.  
 SUM, the whole amount.  
 SOME, a quantity or part.  
 SUN, the source of light and heat.  
 SON, a male child.  
 TACKS, small nails.  
 TAX, impost; assessment. [ness.  
 TEAM, oxen or horses in har-  
 TEEM, to produce; to be full of.

TEAR, to rend; to lacerate.  
 TAKE, a weed; an allowance.  
 TEAR, water from the eye.  
 TIER, one of two or more rows.  
 THE, a definitive adjective.  
 THEE, the objective case of *thou*.  
 THEIR, belonging to them.  
 THERE, in that place.  
 THROW, to cast or hurl.  
 THROE, extreme pain; anguish.  
 TO, at, or arriving at.  
 TOO, also; over; likewise.  
 TWO, twice one; a couple.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — The steps of the *stile* are not sound. The *style* of your composition is elegant. Sail the ship *straight* through the *strait*. The whole *sum* was given to *some* brave soldiers. My *son*, "let not the *sun* go down upon your wrath." One paper of *tacks* is but a small *tax* on my purse. You have a strong *team*. The streets *teem* with people. How did you *tear* your dress? Deduct the *tare*. Shed not a *tear*. Man the upper *tier* of guns! Black are the heavens above *thee*. *Their* friend was *there*. *Throw* out the anchor. Will nothing ease my *throe*? On my way to school, I saw *two* boys quite *too* much excited.

## LESSON XV.

<b>OW</b> , coarse part of flax ; to drag.	<b>WASTE</b> , to squander ; to destroy.
<b>OE</b> , the extremity of the foot.	<b>WĀIST</b> , a part of the body.
<b>TŪN</b> , a large cask.	<b>WĀY</b> , a road ; manner of acting.
<b>TŌN</b> , twenty hundred-weight.	<b>WEIGH</b> , <sup>1</sup> to find the weight of.
<b>URN</b> , for the ashes of the dead.	<b>WEĀR</b> , to have on the body ; to waste.
<b>EARN</b> , to gain by labor.	<b>WĀRE</b> , goods ; merchandise.
<b>VAİL</b> , a covering for the face.	<b>WEATH' ER</b> , state of the atmos-
<b>VĀLE</b> , a valley.	<b>WETH' ER</b> , a sheep. [phere.
<b>VĀIN</b> , proud ; empty ; fruitless.	<b>WEEK</b> , seven days.
<b>VANE</b> , a weather-cock.	<b>WEAK</b> , not strong ; feeble.
<b>VEIN</b> , <sup>1</sup> a passage for the blood.	<b>WOOD</b> , trees cut for the fire.
<b>WAIT</b> , to stay for ; to delay.	<b>WOULD</b> , the past tense of <i>will</i> .
<b>WEIGHT</b> , <sup>1</sup> heaviness ; a burden.	<b>YEW</b> , <sup>2</sup> a kind of tree.
<b>WALE</b> , a ridge on cloth or animals.	<b>YOU</b> , the person spoken to.
<b>WĀIL</b> , loud weeping or sobbing.	<b>EW</b> , a female sheep.

**DICTATION EXERCISE.** — Save the *toe*. The soldier's *toe* is sore. Is a *ton* of wine worth more than a *ton* of coal? This *urn* contains his dust. Do you *earn* your living? A lady's *vail*. In a fertile *vale*. *Vain* man, be wise! What does a *vane* indicate? A pulmonary *vein*. *Wait* a moment, if you wish to know the *weight* of your wool. The *wale* on cloth. Hear the orphan's *wail*. *Waste* no time. A small *waist*. Step this *way*, and I will *weigh* you. I shall *wear* my new dress. He sells earthen *ware*. It is fair *weather*. Is this *wether* for sale? I shall return this *week*, if not too *weak* to travel. *Would* you like some *wood*? You can see the old-*ewe* and her lambs near the *yew*-tree.

## PART V.

## PAUSES AND OTHER MARKS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

1. The Comma [,] usually denotes the shortest pause.
2. The Semicolon [;] usually denotes a pause *twice* as long as a comma.
3. The Colon [:] usually denotes a pause *three* times as long as a comma.
4. The Period [.] , at the end of a sentence, denotes a full stop.
5. The Interrogation point [?] denotes that a question is asked.
6. The Exclamation point [!] denotes wonder, surprise, or admiration.
7. The Dash [—] usually denotes a sudden stop, or change in the subject; but it is sometimes used in connection with another pause to increase its length.
8. The Marks of Parenthesis [( )] are used to inclose an incidental remark, or some explanatory clause or sentence, which might have been

omitted without injuring the sense ; as, *Blessed are they (saith the Scriptures) that do his commandments.*

9. The Brackets, or Crotchets [()], are used to inclose some correction or explanation, or the subject to be explained ; as, *Her [Wisdom's] ways are ways of pleasantness.*

10. The Hyphen [-] is used to separate the syllables of a word, to mark the division of a word at the end of a line, and to join the simple parts of compound words ; as, *per-se-vere, lap-dog.*

11. The Apostrophe [''] denotes the possessive case of nouns ; as, *Jane's doll* ; or the omission of a letter in a word ; as, *lov'd* for *loved*.

12. The Caret [^] is used only in manuscript, and denotes where to insert what was left out by mistake ; as in *lov<sup>ly</sup>. Knowledg<sup>e</sup> power.*

13. The Marks of Quotation [""] denote that the inclosed passage is the language of some other person ; as, "*Blessed are the meek.*"

NOTE. A quotation within a quotation has only single points ; and the single points should be placed within the double ones.

14. The Index [☞] points to something of importance, and worthy of particular attention.

15. The Section [§] is used to divide chapters into smaller parts.

16. The Mark of a Paragraph [¶] denotes the beginning of a new subject.

17. The Asterisk, or Star [\*], and some other marks, as, †, ‡, §, &c. and sometimes the letters of the alphabet and figures, refer to notes or explanations in the margin or at the bottom of the page.

18. The Marks of an Ellipsis [—], or [.....], or [\*\*\*\*], are used to indicate the omission of letters in a word, or of words in a sentence, or of sentences in a paragraph.

19. The Diæresis [¨] is placed over the latter of two vowels, to show that they belong to separate syllables ; as in *coalesce*.

20. The Brace [{}] is used to unite several words or lines, and to connect them with something to which they are all related.

21. CAPITAL LETTERS should be used at the beginning of every Book, Chapter, Note, and Sentence after a full stop ; at the beginning of all Appellations of the Deity ; at the beginning of Proper Nouns, of Common Nouns personified, and of all Adjectives derived from proper nouns ; at the beginning of Titles of office and honor, and of the names of Religious Sects and Public Bodies ; at the beginning of Nouns and other important words in the Titles of Books, and sometimes in the Subjects of Discourse ; and at the beginning of Direct Quotations, and of every line in Poetry. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, should also be written in capitals.

## ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

Ans. Answer.	C. P. Common Pleas.
Adj. Adjective. [Academy.	Cr. Credit or Creditor.
S. Fellow of the American	Ct., Cts. Cent, Cents.
or B. A. Bachelor of Arts.	C. W. Canada West.
Archbishop.	D. C. District of Columbin.
Account.	D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
In the year of our Lord.	Dea. Deacon.
r Adv. Adverb.	Dec. December.
Adjutant.	Del. Delaware.
Administrator.	Dept. Deputy; Department.
Aged.	Dft. Defendant.
Agent.	Dist. Atty. District Attorney.
or Al. Alabama.	Do. Ditto or The same.
{ Master of Arts; Before	Dolls. or \$. Dollars.
{ Noon; In the year of	Dr. Doctor; Debtor.
{ the World.	D. V. God willing.
American.	E. East.
Amount.	Ed. Edition; Editor.
Anonymous.	E. E. Errors Excepted.
April.	E. G. For example.
Arkansas.	E. I. East Indies.
Article.	Egg. England; English.
Attorney.	Esq. Esquire.
August.	Et al. And others.
Balance.	Etc. or &c. And so forth.
or A. C. Before Christ.	Ex. Example; Exception.
Bachelor of Divinity.	Exr. Executor.
Bishop.	Feb. February.
Brigadier; Brigade.	Fig. Figure.
California.	Flor. or Fa. Florida.
Captain.	Fr. France; French.
Cashier.	Fri. Friday.
Canada East; Civil En-	F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal So-
Chapter. [gineer.	Ga. or Geo. Georgia. [ciety.
Clk. Clerk.	G. B. Great Britain.
Chief Justice.	Gen. General.
Company; County.	Gent. Gentleman.
Colonel.	Ger. German; Germany.
College; Collector.	Gov. Governor.
{ Commissioner; Com-	Gr. Greek; Gross. [estv.
{ modore; Committeo;	H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Maj-
{ Commerce.	H. M. His or Her Majesty.
Congress.	Hon. Honorable. [tives.
or Ct. Connecticut.	H. R. House of Representa-
Constable.	H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical
Soc. Corresponding Secretary.	Hund. Hundred. [Society.

<i>Ibid.</i> or <i>Ib.</i>	In the same place.	<i>MS.</i>	Manuscript.
<i>I. e.</i>	That is.	<i>MSS.</i>	Manuscripts.
<i>Ill.</i>	Illinois.	<i>Mt.</i>	Mount or Mountain
<i>Ind.</i> or <i>Ia.</i>	Indiana.	<i>N.</i>	North.
<i>Inst.</i>	Instant; The present	<i>N. A.</i>	North America.
<i>Int.</i>	Interest. [month.	<i>N. B.</i>	Take notice; New.
<i>Io.</i>	Iowa.	<i>N. C.</i>	North Carolina.
<i>Ir.</i>	Ireland; Irish.	<i>N. E.</i>	Northeast; New
<i>I. T.</i>	Indian Territory.	<i>Neb.</i>	Nebraska.
<i>It.</i>	Italian; Italy; Italic.	<i>N. F.</i>	Newfoundland.
<i>J.</i>	Judge.	<i>N. H.</i>	New Hampshire.
<i>Jan.</i>	January.	<i>N. J.</i>	New Jersey.
<i>J. P.</i>	Justice of the Peace.	<i>N. M.</i>	New Mexico.
<i>Jr.</i> or <i>Jun.</i>	Junior.	<i>N. O.</i>	New Orleans.
<i>K.</i>	King.	<i>No.</i>	Number.
<i>Kan.</i>	Kansas.	<i>Nov.</i>	November. [Provi
<i>Km.</i>	Kingdom.	<i>N. P.</i>	Notary Public;
<i>Kt.</i>	Knight.	<i>N. S.</i>	Nova Scotia; New
<i>Ky.</i>	Kentucky.	<i>Num. or Nos.</i>	Numbers.
<i>L.</i>	Latin; Lord; Lady.	<i>N. T.</i>	New Testament.
<i>Lat.</i>	Latitude.	<i>N. W.</i>	Northwest.
<i>L. C.</i>	Lower Canada.	<i>N. Y.</i>	New York.
<i>Legis.</i>	Legislature.	<i>O.</i>	Ohio.
<i>L. I.</i>	Long Island.	<i>Obj.</i>	Objection; Objecti
<i>Lieut.</i> or <i>Lt.</i>	Lieutenant.	<i>Obt.</i>	Obedient.
<i>L. L. D.</i>	Doctor of Laws.	<i>Oct.</i>	October.
<i>Lon.</i>	Longitude.	<i>Or.</i>	Oregon.
<i>London.</i>	London.	<i>O. S.</i>	Old Style.
<i>Lon. or La.</i>	Louisiana.	<i>O. T.</i>	Old Testament.
<i>L. S.</i>	Place of the Seal. [quis.	<i>P., pp.</i>	Page, Pages.
<i>M.</i>	Meridian or Noon; Mar-	<i>Pa. or Penn.</i>	Pennsylvania.
<i>M. A.</i>	Master of Arts; Military	<i>Parl.</i>	Parliament.
<i>Maj.</i>	Major. [Academy.	<i>Per cent.</i>	By the hundred.
<i>Mar.</i>	March.	<i>Phila.</i>	Philadelphia.
<i>Mass. or Ms.</i>	Massachusetts.	<i>Piff.</i>	Plaintiff.
<i>Math.</i>	Mathematics.	<i>P. M.</i>	Postmaster; After
<i>M. C.</i>	Member of Congress.	<i>P. M. G.</i>	Postmaster-General
<i>M. D.</i>	Doctor of Physic or	<i>P. O.</i>	Post Office.
<i>Md.</i>	Maryland. [Medicine.	<i>Pop.</i>	Population.
<i>Mlle. or Mlle.</i>	Mademoiselle.	<i>Pres.</i>	President.
<i>Me.</i>	Maine. [Sirs.	<i>Prof.</i>	Professor.
<i>Messrs.</i>	Messieurs; Gentlemen;	<i>P. S.</i>	Postscript.
<i>Mex.</i>	Mexico or Mexican.	<i>Ps.</i>	Psalms.
<i>Mich.</i>	Michigan.	<i>Pub. Dec.</i>	Public Document
<i>Minn.</i>	Minnesota.	<i>Q.</i>	Queen.
<i>Miss. or Mi.</i>	Mississippi.	<i>Q or Qu.</i>	Question. [s
<i>Mo.</i>	Missouri; Month.	<i>Q. E. D.</i>	Which was to be c
<i>Mon.</i>	Monday.	<i>Q. E. F.</i>	Which was to be c
<i>Mons. or M.</i>	Monsieur.	<i>Q. M.</i>	Quartermaster.
<i>M. P.</i>	Member of Parliament.	<i>Rec'd Pay't.</i>	Received Paym
<i>Mr.</i>	Master or Mister.	<i>Rec. Sec.</i>	Recording Secre
<i>Mrs.</i>	Mistress.	<i>Ref.</i>	Reformed; Ref

<b>X</b>	Register.	Surg.	Surgeon.
<b>t.</b>	Regiment. [lic.	S. W.	Southwest.
	Representative ; Repub-	T.	Town ; Territory.
	Reverend ; Revelations.	Tenn.	Tennessee.
	Rhode Island.	Tex.	Texas.
<b>R.</b>	Railroad.	Thurs.	Thursday.
<b>Hon.</b>	Right Honorable.	Tr.	Treasurer ; Transpose ;
	South ; Shilling ; Sign.	Tues.	Tuesday. [Trustee.
<b>A.</b>	South America.	U. C.	Upper Canada.
	Saturday.	Ult.	Last or The last month.
<b>S.</b>	South Carolina.	U. S.	United States.
<b>r.</b>	Schooner.	U. S. A.	{ United States of Am- erica ;
<b>t.</b>	Scotland or Scotch.		{ United States Army.
<b>S.</b>	Southeast.	U. S. M.	United States Mail.
	Secretary.	U. S. N.	United States Navy.
<b>t.</b>	Section.	U. S. S.	United States Senate.
<b>S.</b>	Senator or Senate.	U. T.	Utah Territory.
<b>st.</b>	September.	Va.	Virginia.
<b>g. or Serj.</b>	Sergeant.	Via.	By the way of.
<b>vt.</b>	Servant.	Vol., Vols.	Volume, Volumes.
	Spain or Spanish.	V. P.	Vice-President.
<b>or Sen.</b>	Senior.	Vs.	Against ; In opposition.
<b>or Viz.</b>	Namely or To wit.	Vt.	Vermont.
	Saint ; Street.	W.	West.
<b>T. D.</b>	Doctor of Divinity.	Wed.	Wednesday.
<b>r.</b>	Sterling.	W. I.	West Indies.
<b>P. P.</b>	Professor of Theology.	Wis.	Wisconsin.
<b>S.</b>	Sunday.	W. T.	Washington Territory.
<b>S. C.</b>	Superior Court.	Xmas.	Christmas.
<b>st.</b>	Superintendent.		

## WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

L. stands for Latin ; F., for French.

in'y' ti o, L. from the beginning.	in'y' ti mus, L. the mind or intention.
eap tã'n' dum vül' gus, L. to	Bean <sup>19</sup> i dē'al, F. a model of beauty.
activate the populace.	Bean <sup>19</sup> mōnde', F. fashionable world.
fī' nem, L. to the end.	Bō' nã fi' de, L. in good faith.
hōm' i nem, L. to the man.	Bōn' mōr', F. a jest ; a witicism.
in fi nī'tum, L. to endless extent.	Çã'sus bēl' li, L. occasion for war.
in' ter im, L. in the mean while.	Çãrte' de vi site', F. a small photo-
lib' i tum, L. at pleasure. [value.	graph picture fastened upon a card.
va lō'rem, L. according to the	Chef d'œu' vre, F. [shã doo' vr] a
Frãn'cãise', F. after the French	masterpiece.
as, L. otherwise. [fashion.	Çoup de mã'n'', F. [movement.
i bĩ, L. elsewhere.	Çoup d'ẽ tã', F. a stroke of policy
na mã' ter, L. a benign mother.	in state affairs.
im' ni, L. graduates of a college.	Çui bō' no, L. for whose benefit?



- De fâe'to, L. from the fact. [God.  
Dê'i grâ'ti a,<sup>71</sup> L. by the grace of  
De jû're, L. by right, or by law.  
De nô'vo, L. anew; again.  
Dê'o vo lén'to, L. with God's will.  
Dêr niêr re sôrt', F. the last resource.  
En'' mässe', F. [äng mäs's] in a body.  
E plû'ri bus ü'num,<sup>40</sup> L. one com-  
posed of many; the motto of the  
Êr'go, L. therefore. [United States.  
Ex ea thê'dra, L. from the chair.  
Ex cêl'sior, L. more elevated; the  
motto of the State of New York.  
Ex of fî'ci o, L. by virtue of his of-  
Ex pâ'r'te, L. on one side only. [sic.  
Ex pô'qê', F. an exposition; a recital.  
Ex pôst fâe'to, L. after the fact, or  
the commission of a crime.  
Fâe sim'i le, L. an exact imitation.  
Fille de chäm'b're, F. a lady's-maid.  
Gens d'ârmes',<sup>18</sup> F. armed police.  
Hâ'be as eôr'pus, L. a writ for de-  
livering a person from prison.  
Hîe jâ'cet, L. here lies. [to fight.  
Hôrs de eôm bâ't', F. out of condition  
Hô tél' di eü', F. a hospital in Paris.  
In ês'se, L. in being.  
In stâ'tu quô, L. in the same state.  
In'ter nôs, L. between ourselves.  
In tran'si tu, L. on the passage.  
Ip'se dîx'it, L. he said it himself.  
Ip'se fâe'to, L. in the fact itself.  
Jeu d'es prü', F. [zhü de spree'] a  
witticism; a play of wit.  
Jû're di vî'no, L. by divine law.  
Lâ'bor ôm'ni a vîn'cit, L. labor  
conquers everything. [tongue.  
Lâp'sus lin''guæ, L. a slip of the  
Lû'sus na tû'ræ, L. a freak of nature.  
Mâg'na châr'ta, L. the great charter.  
Me mên'to mô'rî, L. remember  
death. [to tell.  
Mi râb'i le dîe'tu, L. wonderful  
Mô'dus op'e rân'di, L. manner  
of operation. [little.  
Mûl'tum in pâ'r'vo, L. much in  
Nâ'ive'te, F. unaffected simplicity.  
Nêm eôn, L. without opposition.  
Nê plûs ü'l'tra, L. to the utmost ex-  
tent; nothing further. [or not.  
Nô'lens vû'lens, L. whether he will  
Nôn''cha lãn'ce', F. indifference.
- Nôn eôm'pos mên'tis, L. not a  
sound mind. [un-  
Nôn lî'quet,<sup>82</sup> L. undecided; not  
On the quî vive',<sup>61</sup> F. on the  
O têm'po ra, O mô'rês ! L. On  
times and the manners!  
Pâr nô'bile frâ'trum, L. a noble  
pair of brothers.  
Pâ'rî pâr'su, L. with equal step.  
Pâ'ter pâ'tri æ, L. father of his coun-  
Pêr eâp'i ta, L. by the head. [by  
Pêr dî'em, L. by the day.  
Pêr sê, L. by itself. [but  
Pô'se eom i tã tus, L. an arm.  
Pôst mô'r'tem, L. after death.  
Pri ma fâ'ci e, L. on the first view.  
Prô bû'no pûb'li co, L. for the  
public good.  
Prô et eôn, L. for and against.  
Prô pâ'tri æ, L. for our country.  
Prô rã'ta, L. in proportion. [being  
Prô têm'po re, L. for the time  
Quâ'si,<sup>83</sup> L. as if; resembling.  
Quid nû'te, L. a newsmonger.  
Quid prô quô, L. an equivalent [ig-  
Rã'ra a'vis, L. a rare bird; a prod-  
Re chê'r'te, F. nice to an extreme  
Re su me', F. a summary.  
Sãng froid', F. [sãng-frwã'] in cold  
blood; apathy. [out care  
Sãns sôu cî', F. [sãng soo see'] with-  
Sê ri a'tim, L. in regular order.  
Sî'ne dî'e, L. without a day ap-  
pointed. [indispensable  
Sî'ne quã nôn, L. that which is  
Soi di sãnt', F. [swã de zãng'] self-  
styled. [in manners  
Suãv i ter<sup>86</sup> in mô'do, L. agreeable  
Sûb jû'di ce, L. under consideration.  
Sû'i gën'e ris, L. of its own kind.  
Sû'm'mum bô'num, L. the chief good.  
Têr'ra fir'ma, L. the solid earth.  
Ü'sq;<sup>40</sup> lo quên'di, L. usage in  
speaking. [panion.  
Vã'de mē'eum, L. a constant com-  
Ver bã'tim et lit'er a'tim, L. word  
for word and letter for letter.  
Vî'ce vê'r'sa, L. the terms being  
reversed or exchanged.  
Vî'va vō'ce, L. by the living voice.  
Vox póp'û li,<sup>40</sup> L. the voice of the  
people.

Figures.	Numeral Adjectives.		Ordinal Adjectives.
	1	one	first
	2	two	second
	3	three	third
	4	four	fourth
	5	five	fifth
	6	six	sixth
I	7	seven	seventh
II	8	eight	eighth
	9	nine	ninth
	10	ten	tenth
	11	eleven	eleventh
I	12	twelve	twelfth
II	13	thirteen	thirteenth
V	14	fourteen	fourteenth
	15	fifteen	fifteenth
I	16	sixteen	sixteenth
II	17	seventeen	seventeenth
III	18	eighteen	eighteenth
X	19	nineteen	nineteenth
	20	twenty	twentieth
XX	30	thirty	thirtieth
	40	forty	fortieth
	50	fifty	fiftieth
	60	sixty	sixtieth
X	70	seventy	seventieth
XX	80	eighty	eightieth
	90	ninety	ninetieth
	100	one hundred	one hundredth
	200	two hundred	two hundredth
C	300	three hundred	three hundredth
CC	400	four hundred	four hundredth
	500	five hundred	five hundredth
	600	six hundred	six hundredth
C	700	seven hundred	seven hundredth
CC	800	eight hundred	eight hundredth
CCC	900	nine hundred	nine hundredth
	1000	one thousand	one thousandth

## SPECIAL RULES FOR PRONOUNCING CLASSES OF WORDS

**EXPLANATIONS.** By a *separable* prefix, we mean that part which is taken from the primitive root, and leave a significant English word, as, from *impress*, *im* may be thus taken.

By an *inseparable* prefix, we mean such combination of a vowel, or letter with the root, that, as an English word, a separation of the parts would destroy the English signification of both; as *which*, in Latin, is composed of *de* and *puto*, but in English it may not be separated.

*Penult* is the last syllable but one; *Antepenult*, the last but two.

**RULE 1.** Words of *two* syllables, the *first* of which is a *separable* prefix, commonly take the accent on the second; as, *pro-claim'*; but, if the *first* syllable partakes of the root, the accent usually falls on the first; as, *urg'ent*, *tal'ent*.

**NOTE.**—This rule has an extensive application; and the main exceptions in those words which may be used either as *nouns* or *verbs*. When used the accent, in most cases, rests on the first syllable; as, *his con'duct*: used as verbs the accent commonly falls on the second; as, *to con-duct'*.

**RULE 2.** All words of *three* or *more* syllables, ending in *abil'ity*, *ical*, *ity*, or *ety*, have the *primary* accent, invariably, on the *antepenult*; as, *sens-i-bil'i-ty*, *e-co-nom'ic-al*, *cu-ri-os'i-ty*.

**RULE 3.** Words, ending in *tion*, *sion*, *ion*, *cious*, *tious*, *ciate*, *tient*, *tial*, *tia*, *cian*, *cial*, *cin*, *ceous*, *geous*, *gious*, or *geon*, when *pro* in *one* syllable, take the *primary* accent on the syllable *preceding* terminations; as, *con-fed-er-a'tion*. Nothing but *ity* after *al*, in *ion*, ever removes the accent; as, *na'tion*, *na'tion-al*, *na'tion-a-*

**RULE 4.** Words of *three* or *more* syllables, having the termination *cracy*, *gamy*, *graphy*, *logy*, *machy*, *metry*, *nomy*, *phony*, *pathy*, *tomyl'ysis*, *ferous*, *gerous*, or *vorous*, take the accent on the *antepenult*;

a-nat'o-my	ge-og'ra-phy	the-ol'o-gy	ar-mis-
an-tip'a-thy	de-moc'ra-cy	po-lyg'a-my	pes-til-
as-tron'o-my	ge-om'e-try	phi-lan'tro-py	car-ni-
a-nal'y-sis	the-om'a-chy	sym'pho-ny	herb-i-

**RULE 5.** All words ending in *ics* (*pol'i-tics* excepted) are accented on the *penult*; as, *op'tics*, *me-chan'ics*.

**RULE 6.** Words ending in *ic* when a *suffix*, and with few exceptions otherwise, are accented on the *penult*; as, *dra-mat'ic*, *al-pl*.

**NOTE.**—The suffix *ic*, when added to words of *more* than one syllable, in six cases, always changes the place of accent; as, *meth'od*, *me-thod'ic*.

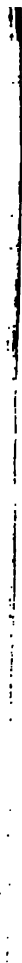
**RULE 7.** All words of *three* syllables in *able*, *ible*, *ably*, *ibly*, words of *four* syllables in *ableness*, *ibleness*, are accented on the *penult*; as, *blām'a-ble*, *mōv'a-ble-ness*.

**RULE 8.** All words in *tine* preceded by a single consonant, and all words in *ive* preceded by *s* or *c*, (except *sub'stan-tive*, *jec-tive*), are accented on the *penult*; as, *re-ten'tive*, *com-pre-hen-sive*.

**RULE 9.** All words of *three* syllables in *ary* and *ory* (except *and* *va-ga'ry*) are accented on the *first*; as, *sal'a-ry*, *mem'o-ry*.

**RULE 10.** All words of *more* than *two* syllables in *fy* invariably have the accent on the *antepenult*; as, *glō'r'i-fy*, *per-son'i-fy*.







**'his book is under no circumstances to be taken from the Building**

[illegible]





